

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear. then the full grain in the ear."

The Monitor's view

Concorde at the brink . . .

Two of America's best friends, Britain and France, are exceedingly concerned about what will happen to their joint supersonic commercial airliner, Concorde. The Port Authority of New York has once again postponed its decision, already several times delayed, on whether or not the Anglo-French plane can land at Kennedy airport on a trial basis, as it has been doing at Dulles airport outside Washington since last May.

Despite persistent claims that the Concorde's noise level is too high for those living in proximity to airports, it does not seem reasonable to deny the plane at least limited test interval in which to demonstrate either that it does meet all the requirements, as its promoters insist, or does not, in which case landing rights could be terminated. At minimum, the Port Authority should not indulge in further delays in making its decision, for if the answer is no or there is another postponement, the British Government intends to appeal to U.S. courts on the authority's right to deny entry.

London and Paris meanwhile have been doing their utmost to convince top American officials of the rightness of their position. President Giscard d'Estaing pointedly flew the Atlantic in a French Concorde for his bicentennial visit to the U.S. last year. Prime Minister Callaghan arrived in a British Concorde for his first meeting with President Carter last week. And the French leader made a personal telephone appeal to the White House on behalf of New York landing rights for the supersonic airliner, following which Mr. Carter called New York Governor Carey to relay President Giscard d'Estaing's deep concern.

The British and French publics meanwhile are distressed about the potential economic impact of American opposition to the plane. It

could have a political effect in France, handicapping pro-government parties in the municipal elections later this month. It might also spark a wave of anti-Americanism, along with petitions from workers and possible union re-creations. In short, the international consequences of a Concorde turn-down by New York can be serious.

Mr. Carter has tried hard to explain that he has no direct authority over the New York Port Authority. (The Ford administration originally sanctioned test landings at Washington and New York, a decision Mr. Carter later affirmed as President.) But it is not easy for foreign leaders and their people to understand that one airport is under federal control while others are not. They also may have seriously underestimated growing American determination to preserve the environment from pollution of all kinds, including noise.

It doubtless is even harder for Britons and Frenchmen to believe it is only the environmental problem that has made Concorde's entry into vital U.S. markets so difficult. A suspicion plainly lurks that commercial competition between U.S. and foreign airlines and aircraft builders remains a major factor.

One can understand banning the Concorde after it has been given a fair chance in New York as in Washington — if investigations show its noise level is indeed excessive. But to ban it without an operating performance trial in the U.S. city it was designed to serve seems excessive too, and one could hardly be surprised if the British and French decide to challenge any such ruling in the courts.

Moreover, some international air treaties regarding American landing rights abroad are coming up for reconsideration, so U.S. operators soon may find themselves facing comparable problems on the other side of the Atlantic.

Charting a Mideast path

The complex task of clearing a pathway for resumption of Arab-Israeli peace negotiations at Geneva later this year is visibly under way. One step has been Israeli Prime Minister Rabin's meeting with President Carter in Washington, where the two leaders reportedly got along well personally while making no significant concessions on key issues. Mr. Rabin conceded that the time is ripe for "meaningful negotiations" at Geneva, but added a cautionary note: "Let's be careful. Let's hope for the best but be realistic in preparation for it."

Mr. Carter, at his subsequent press conference, seemed eager to consider all options aimed at ending the long Arab-Israel stalemate, including possible international ways to guarantee Israel's security.

Concurrently there has been an important development on the Arab side as Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat and Jordan's King Hussein apparently patched up their long-standing differences in the course of the Afro-Arab conference in Cairo. The two men agreed to establishing a formal link between Jordan and the PLO and also discussed prospects for an independent Palestinian state.

This breakthrough is a significant step in the Arabs' effort to put their house in order prior to another bid for a Mideast peace settlement at Geneva. Syria, Egypt, and Saudi Arabia are credited with being helpful in bringing Hussein and Arafat to the point of reaching an accommodation. What to do about the Palestinians long has been one roadblock on the route to a new Arab-Israeli summit. The matter is not yet settled, but at least the Jordan-PLO rift, which dates back to 1970, is being mended.

Another major pitfall is Israel's insistence that it must have "defensible borders," a policy reaffirmed by Mr. Rabin in Washington. This phrase means not going back to Israel's pre-1967 war borders and thus not returning all occupied Arab territory, a position not acceptable to the Arab nations. The Israeli leader said the final frontier, in his view, "won't coincide in any way" with those before the '67 war, could hardly argue that its satellites would be

Mr. Rabin may have felt he needed to take a hard position in view of the coming Israeli election.

Mr. Carter, by his apparent advocacy of "defensible borders," at first seemed to stumble into a thicket of semantics, thereby causing concern in Arab circles. His subsequent assurances that no change in the basic American evenhanded approach was in prospect seems to have stilled that concern.

At his press conference, moreover, the President said a step-by-step solution might be pursued by making a distinction between Israel's legally recognized boundaries and secure defense lines protected by such means as monitoring stations (as in Sinai) or international zones. Israel and the Arabs doubtless will want to ponder such ramifications.

Mr. Rabin also firmly rejected PLO participation at a Geneva conference, even as part of a Jordanian delegation. This indicated that mediators such as the Americans still face many difficult hurdles in the course of testing and attempting to reconcile — the inflexible positions of both Arabs and Israelis.

Meanwhile, the Carter-Rabin talks have produced a joint committee to review arms sales.

Whether or not Mrs. Gandhi can continue power is still to be determined, of course. It is said to be on the defensive at this time, with the opposition in India, as was the case in Pakistan, hoping for an upset win. One sees how it has dropped in Pakistan, and it is a familiar one. It remains to be seen if the pattern will be repeated in India.

Italy: Moscow, no; dissent, si

It is bad enough for Moscow to clamp down on dissidents at home. When it tries to curtail attention to them in a free country like Italy, even the Italian Communist Party registers a protest, and rightly so.

Finally, now that Mr. Rabin has had his turn in Washington, Mr. Carter can look ahead to subsequent visits from the Arab leaders. Mr. Carter and Secretary of State Vance will need to press both sides to begin to indicate areas of flexibility beyond their currently stated positions. Some of the President's ideas should prove valuable in this context.

singled out for criticism. With Italy being watched to see whether a strengthened Communist hand in government will tilt it toward the Soviet Union, this was tactically, if not else the wrong country for Moscow to do. Good for the Italian press, political influence, and artistic leadership that denounced the Italian Communists, called "ultra" outside the Italian Communists, called "ultra."

Printed in Great Britain by King & Hulbert, London, England, for The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Moreby Street, Boston, U.S.A. and London Office, 12 Grosvenor Place, London, W1X 1JL.

WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL EDITION

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPYRIGHT © 1977 THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
All rights reserved

VOL. 65 NO. 81

Monday, March 21, 1977

60¢ U.S.

Managing the world's water



By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

UN aim: how to get water to where it's needed

By Agnes Leon
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Mar del Plata, Argentina

The sight of an iceberg being towed from either the Antarctic or the Arctic toward arid lands may well become common in the not-too-distant future.

It depends somewhat on conclusions reached here at the United Nations Water Conference looking into present and future water needs around the globe.

Quietly, without waiting for the drawn-out intricacies of international agreement, coastal nations have thrust their claims far out into the waters off their shores.

Very little unrestricted fishing is left within 200 miles of anybody's coastline. In the past three months alone, vast swaths of ocean have been brought under such restrictions by the United States (March 1), the Soviet Union (Dec. 10), and Canada (Jan. 1).

*Please turn to Page 13

Global scramble on to control ocean wealth

By David Anable
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

On what used to be the great, open, high seas, a world scramble for resources is under way.

It is reminiscent on a global scale of the U.S. gold rushes of the 18th century, but the consequences are sure to be vastly more far-reaching.

The iceberg method of coping with regional water shortage is just one of dozens of solutions to pressing water needs that have been advanced in study papers presented to the 10-day session that got under way March 14.

In a major report issued for the meeting the UN stated that globally there is probably enough water to meet com-

*Please turn to Page 13

American foreign policy: Ideals bow to practicality

By Joseph C. Harsch

American diplomacy toward Indo-China is starting all over again.

A 32-year detour is at an end.

The Carter administration is doing right now about Vietnam precisely what the Truman administration turned away from doing in 1945. It is opening a diplomatic dialogue with the Communists winners of the civil war in Indo-China.

A five-member American delegation led by Leonard Woodcock, president of the United Automobile Workers, left Washington on March 13 headed for Hanoi in Vietnam and Vientiane in Laos. They wanted to visit Cambodia as well but were refused permission. Their surface assignment is to seek further information about Americans still carried on the Pentagon rolls as missing in action.

Their true mission (since no one in informed quarters in Washington seriously thinks that any of the MIAs are still alive) is to begin talks with the North Vietnamese, which are expected some day soon to lead to the opening of diplomatic and trade relations between the United States and the Communist state which Ho Chi Minh founded in Indo-China.

The issue was also weighted by ideology. Ho Chi Minh was an avowed Communist just as Mao Tse-tung was in China itself. Many State Department people in those days also wanted the United States to build its position here from Nixon days on the subject of chrome from Rhodesia. The so-called "Byrd Amendment" which licensed defiance of UN sanctions against white Rhodesia for the import of chrome was overturned. The United States will not import any more Rhodesian chrome (legally) unless or until the white Rhodesian Government comes to terms with its black majority.

In this case an ideologically pro-white position carried over from the Nixon era is being reversed partly because Congress has read last November's American election results and

When your garden is a gourmet

By Gerald Priestland
Special to

The Christian Science Monitor

London

My garden makes me guilty. Every time I look at it, I realize how I have failed it. My neighbors feed theirs like children, feeding them, dressing them, tidying them up; I like to think I treat mine as an adult — a grown-up garden that can perfectly well take of itself. But it ends up dirty, scrappy and starving.

*Please turn to Page 13



Highlights



INTERNATIONAL TERROR. Terrorists from different countries are learning to cooperate. A Monitor correspondent explores this sinister network in the first of two articles. Page 16

PRESS CENSORSHIP. How the newspaper bill before the South African parliament would affect the country. Page 8

AMERICA'S ORDEAL. Two articles explore the background of the recent terror in Washington: What caused the Iranian Muslims to explode into violence, and how the police have worked out techniques to cope peacefully with such incidents. Page 11

TOM WOLFE. Why Monitor writer Jo Ann Leyhne spent 45 chilly minutes on a garbage can and why it was worth it. Page 22

Index

ARTS/BOOKS	23
CHILDREN	20
COMMENTARY	30, 31
EDUCATION	25
FINANCIAL	18
HOME	21
HOME FORUM	28, 29
PEOPLE	22
SCIENCE/EDUCATION	19
TRANSLATIONS	26, 27
TRAVEL	24

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

March 1977

Founded in 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

An International Daily Newspaper

Board of Trustees

Glenn A. Evans

Eric Bole

Zadie Hatfield

Editor and Manager

John Hughes

Editor of the Weekly International Edition

Peter Parker

Assistant Editor, John Edward Young

Published daily except Saturday, Sunday and Holidays in the U.S.A. Weekly International Edition (available outside of North America) is a composite of selected material in daily North American editions and material prepared exclusively for the International Edition.

Subscription Rates

North American Edition: One year \$45, six months \$24, three months \$12, single copy 25¢.

To place a new subscription in the continental United States, call the toll-free number - 800 225-7000. All other countries call 800 225-7000.

International Edition - One year \$25, six months \$12.50, single copy 60¢ (35¢).

Subscription rates are paid throughout the world. Airmail rates

are available on request.

Registered as a newspaper with the G.P.O., London, England.

Address of the News, Circulation, or Advertising Representatives

For best service, changes of address should be received four weeks in advance. Changes are made for two weeks or longer at any given address.

For advertising rates, changes of address, and other information, contact your local advertising representative. The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible for the public or private correspondence received.

Please send all correspondence to the Christian Science Publishing Society.

4-6 Christian Science Plaza, London SW1X 7AU, England.

The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Phone 01-225-3222

One Norway Street, Boston, Mass. 02116

Phone (617) 262-2000

FOCUS

Australia's troubled work ethic

By Carolyn Lewis

Sydney, Australia. "The workers refuse to tighten their belts," he says, standing at the edge of his swimming pool overlooking a yacht, a speedboat, and a wide expanse of glittering blue harbor. He is a tough, shrewd, sun-tanned multimillionaire, and he is explaining why he is thinking of leaving the country that made his fortune possible.

"What you have in America, is the work ethic," says the out-of-work sea captain, commenting bitterly on a million-dollar shipping project that ended in failure because, he says, of featherbedding by Australian workers.

He is one of a growing number of businessmen, professionals, even politicians, who talk glowingly about Australia's future.

What was once billed as a paradise of 13 million people, basking in endless sunshine, full employment, and an expanding economy, now is a troubled land. Other countries face similar problems: unemployment, inflation, devolved currency, restless youth, lack of business confidence, and mounting crime. But it is the "union problem" that compounds Australia's difficulties.

The country shares with Belgium the highest basic wage in the world. Most work a 35-hour week and want it down to 30. Annual vacations of four weeks are common. Two-hour lunches and 15-minute tea breaks

or "smokes" are accepted as normal.

Still, the pressure for more increases. Hardly a day goes by without a major strike or industrial action disrupting services.

Communists and left-wingers are in control of many key unions. They make no pretense of support for the private enterprise system or democratic government. Typical is Wal Curran, Victorian state secretary of the 45,000-member Australian Meat Industry Employees Union, who says: "I believe that unions should use their muscle industrially to pull governments into line and even down if necessary."

Professor Black says the cost of labor is so high now in Australia workers are in danger of pricing themselves out of jobs. He says Australian industry will be forced to do what many American companies have done - move overseas, where labor costs are competitive. He suggests as a solution the kind of social contract drawn up between British labor and the British Government. Under that contract, labor has agreed to limit its demands in order to help ease the burden on the national economy.

But in Australia there is little tradition of cooperation between unions and government - especially a non-Labor government - even in times of crisis.

The leader of the Labor Party opposition, Gough Whitlam, is still chafing from his abrupt removal as Prime Minister more than a year ago. He spends much of his time sniping at the conservative Liberal-Country Party government of Malcolm Fraser, which replaced him. Instead, it is Mr. Hawke who speaks with conciliatory tongue in the councils of government.

An even more significant moderating influence is Robert Hawke, president of the Australian Council of Trade Unions - a post

that in American terms is more powerful than George Meany's at the AFL-CIO. Mr. Hawke was at one time a leader of the militant wing of trade unionism in Australia. But now he is calling on union members to temper their demands.

A leading Australian economist and chancellor of Sydney University, Hermann Black, says the economic crunch is forcing union leaders like Mr. Hawke to make an agonizing reappraisal of their past policies of disruption. The pressure, he says, is coming from rank-and-file unionists who recognize "prices will go up the week after they strike for higher wages."

Professor Black says the cost of labor is so high now in Australia workers are in danger of pricing themselves out of jobs. He says Australian industry will be forced to do what many American companies have done - move overseas, where labor costs are competitive. He suggests as a solution the kind of social contract drawn up between British labor and the British Government. Under that contract, labor has agreed to limit its demands in order to help ease the burden on the national economy.

But in Australia there is little tradition of cooperation between unions and government - especially a non-Labor government - even in times of crisis.

The leader of the Labor Party opposition, Gough Whitlam, is still chafing from his abrupt removal as Prime Minister more than a year ago. He spends much of his time sniping at the conservative Liberal-Country Party government of Malcolm Fraser, which replaced him. Instead, it is Mr. Hawke who speaks with conciliatory tongue in the councils of government.

An even more significant moderating influence is Robert Hawke, president of the Australian Council of Trade Unions - a post

Spain offers Basques step by step amnesty

By Joe Gandelman
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Despite a sizable olive branch from the Spanish Government, the Basque separatist struggle against "the Spaniards" continues largely unabated.

The government's March 11 near-total amnesty was far more than political circles had privately expected. Prime Minister Adolfo Suárez again opted for a step-by-step solution aimed at reconciling rightists, police, and the Army to major changes.

Meanwhile, police in Madrid announced the arrest of six persons in the machine gunning of a Communist labor law office in January in which four were slain. These arrests plus several earlier ones are helping police shed their traditional right-wing partisan image. They also underline the government's determination to clamp down on both left and right extremists.

But observers are worried that once again the Basques are becoming isolated from major national change in Spain, this time from growing détente and compromise.

Pardon and exile?

Basque political circles had been concerned that the government was considering a pardon coupled with the expulsion from Spain of those accused of "blood crimes." Legal sources warned that this would be illegal and said it would cause a new exile problem, further embitter Basques, and undermine the moderate Basque Nationalist Party (PNV). The PNV is popular in the region and recently risked negotiating with Madrid.

Its argument became, in effect, "Trust Suárez," which the Basques (to a limited extent) were doing. Now, Mr. Suárez has resurrected an 1870 law as the framework for an amnesty. Under it:

• About 150 of Spain's remaining 170 political prisoners, those not accused of violence against persons, are expected to be released.

• Prisoners involved in violence or kidnapping will have sentences reduced by one-fourth. Significantly, however, the government, not courts or the conservative Council of State, will now be empowered to pass judgment on individual cases - and can reduce sentence lengths even more.

Assurances given

Some lawyers have been quietly assured by the government that its master plan is to gradually free all political prisoners without sparking a rightist backlash. One top Basque lawyer, Juan María Bandrés, notes that though perhaps disappointing at first glance, the amnesty shows the government's recognition that Basque protest will continue until there is total amnesty.

Are fish on the way out altogether, victims of man's voracity? No, politics and rising prices will help to conserve it, at least.

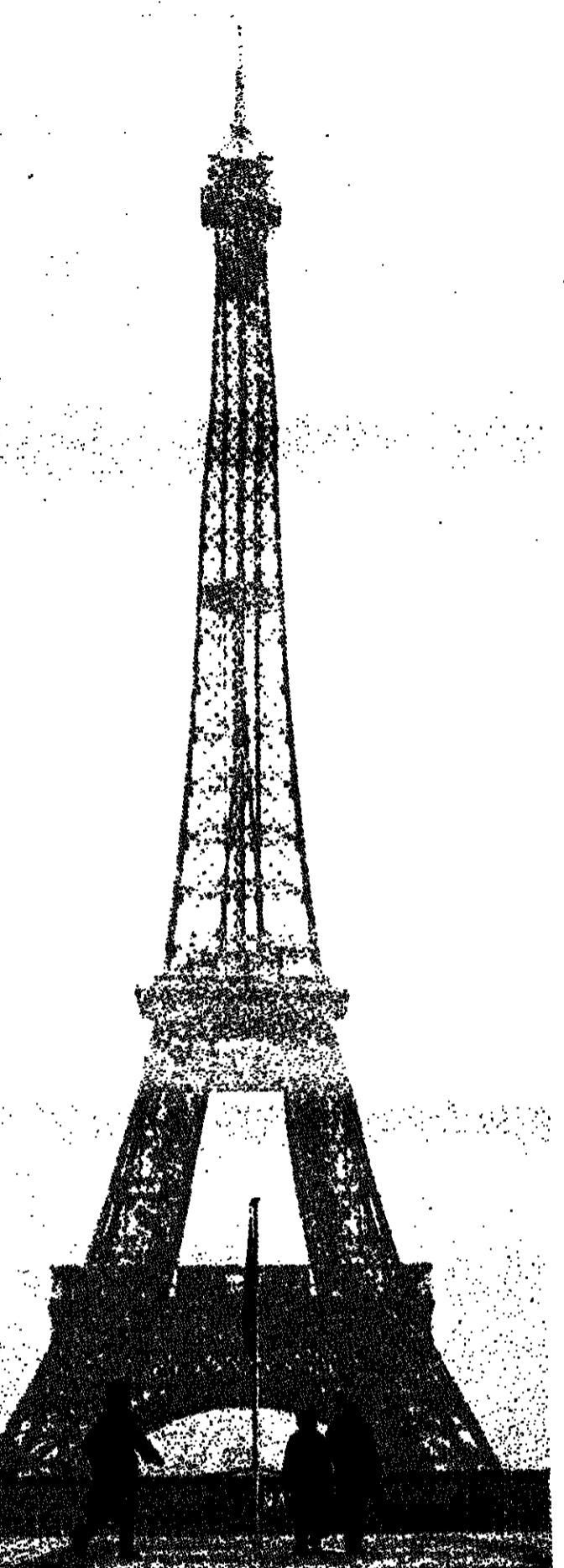
The British are culinary conservatives. Cod, haddock and, maybe, plaice are the only fish that anyone wants to buy. Ross are having to push hard to get any alternatives accepted - even though they are 25 percent cheaper. Hake used to be very popular indeed, especially in the North and West of England. But it was overshadowed by the Sprinklers years ago, so that it became unfamiliar to British housewives; and the latest attempt at introducing it to the British housewife will get as far as a trial dinner.

Now everybody, including the British, are building fences round their fishery limits, and looking for alternatives to the classic species.

The British are culinary conservatives. Cod, haddock and, maybe, plaice are the only fish that anyone wants to buy. Ross are having to push hard to get any alternatives accepted - even though they are 25 percent cheaper. Hake used to be very popular indeed, especially in the North and West of England. But it was overshadowed by the Sprinklers years ago, so that it became unfamiliar to British housewives; and the latest attempt at introducing it to the British housewife will get as far as a trial dinner.

Maybe she should be grateful for what she is not being offered: the sardine-sized blue whiting, the four-million tons of succulent squid said to be writhing around Rockall; and such exotic monsters as the grenadier, the scabbard and the rat fish. Some of these swim so far down - as deep as 3,000 feet below the surface - they would need entirely new types of vessel problems as trout. Their biggest advantage: they swarm by the million off the Western approaches.

Others are such a peculiar shape, they would need specially designed machinery to cope with them. The grenadier and scabbard have scales and spines that might choke or injure



Under the Eiffel Tower: France swings left

Europe

Giscard dealt a dual warning

City voting confirms threats from Left and rival Gaullists

By Jim Browning
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The French Government led by President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing has been given two sharp warnings by voters here.

In the first round of nationwide municipal elections, the Socialist-Communist opposition alliance confirmed the view that it has gained a majority position and may win control of Parliament in legislative elections just one year away.

In the race to become the first elected mayor of Paris for more than a century, Gaullist leader Jacques Chirac has taken what is probably an unbeatable lead over President Giscard d'Estaing's handicapped candidate for mayor. After angrily resigning as prime minister last August, Mr. Chirac has become the President's rival for authority within the governing coalition. He said his Paris success shows that his aggressive anti-communist stance, not the President's reformism, is the only way to head off a victory of the left in 1978.

Reaction summed up

The general reaction to the election was summed up by the headline of the left-leading newspaper *Le Quotidien de Paris*: "Giscard Beaten on Two Fronts." The *Quotidien* announced, referring to the challenges from both the left and Mr. Chirac.

L'Aurore, a conservative daily that usually supports the President, said in a front-page editorial that the government's electoral weakness stems from the increasingly sharp struggle between the Gaullist party, seeking to maintain its influence in the government, and the President's supporters, who want to bring in new people from the center and center-left.

"We think a turnaround [in the Left's advance] is possible," said *L'Aurore*, "if the leaders of the various groups that make up the presidential majority stop ambushing each other."

Recently, even some government supporters, such as *L'Aurore*, have been using quotation marks when they refer to the government as "the majority."

Mitterrand cites organizing

Socialist leader François Mitterrand pointed out that his party and the Communists have been organizing on the local level since 1973. Their criticism of high unemployment and the economic slowdown has apparently had an effect on a key group of people in the political center.

"The spectacle of Mr. Chirac and the President of the Republic, whose rivalry has lately become the principal [political] event, has evidently influenced the voters," said Mr. Mitterrand. "But these disagreements have still less influence than the job done by the Left, and the French have begun to accept our argument."

Nationwide, the Left appeared to win about 52 percent of the vote and the government about 48 percent as France chose members of city and town councils in 36,575 municipalities. A final round of voting will be necessary this weekend in most cities in which one government-backed ticket will generally be facing one ticket of the leftist opposition. But joint Socialist-Communist tickets have already won clear majorities in 27 principal cities previously controlled by pro-government mayors. Three such cities swung back the other way.

Parle vote convincing

In Paris, Mr. Chirac's tickets outpolled those of the Giscardian candidate, Industry Minister Michel d'Ornano, in most key election districts. To prevent a final-round victory by the Left, the weaker pro-government ticket is expected to withdraw.

Bonn gives nuclear plant construction green light

By David Mutch
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Government and industry sources in Bonn say that construction of nuclear power plants in West Germany will continue despite a court decision March 14 that further delays one of the plants.

The problem surfaced again two weeks ago when two presumed ETA members were killed when their car was sprayed by bullets at one of many security controls posted along Basque highways. The government said ETA shot first but the Basques called it an ambush. Five days of strikes and violent clashes followed during which Basque political parties and key church officials condemned Madrid.

An administrative court in Freiburg ruled that construction of the plant in Wyhl, for which the first construction stages had been approved by the state of Baden-Württemberg, must be delayed.

Local residents had formed a powerful citizens' group to oppose the plant on environmental grounds, arguing that it would damage their crops, disrupt the weather, and present radioactive danger to the population.

Extra wall costly

Critics of the decision point out that no country in the world has required the building of what would amount to a second, safety wall around the core of a nuclear power plant.

It is feasible to build a second, safety wall but it could add costs of \$1 million to the power plant.

More important, it would delay development of Germany's energy plan in a very damaging way, say Economics Ministry spokesmen. Some 11 nuclear plants are under construction in Germany. All of them basically match the one proposed for Wyhl. Construction on another plant near Homburg has also been halted by court order.

The court ruled that the firms involved in the Wyhl plant had followed all the safety rules and laws that apply in Germany - often said to be the strictest in the world. The state government said it will appeal the ruling. A spokesman for Kraftwerk Union, the main contractor, told this newspaper that it is confident the next highest court will overturn the decision.

The appeal case will of course be watched with great interest. The Freiburg court said new safeguards had to be added to ensure that no accidents on the scale of a "nuclear catastrophe" can happen. The court heard oral testimony from 30 experts for 12 days.

Europe and U.S. bicker over NATO weapons

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Brussels
Standardization of arms and the so-called "two-way street" in weapons procurement could become the first practical test of the Carter administration's intentions toward its European allies.

Brussels, London, Bonn, and other capitals of the 15-nation North Atlantic Treaty Organization, NATO officials are waiting to see what initiatives President Carter will take to reduce waste which is running, according to some estimates, as high as \$10 billion a year in the collective NATO nation's budgets due to nonstandardized weapons.

An immediate focus of attention is the souring of relations between the United States and West Germany over the extent to which the two countries' new main battle tanks, the XM-1 and the Leopard II, will share components.

Another is the fate of AWACS, the world's most sophisticated airborne warning and command system, which NATO ministers of defense have agreed in principle to purchase. AWACS features the E-3A, a sleek Boeing 707-330 jet carrying a 30-foot mushroom-shaped antenna overhead and crammed with electronic gear. It can "see" far more than any ground-based radar, especially the low-level flights which ground radar completely misses.

Chief contribution
Directly following the Washington visit of West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, West German Defense Minister Georg Leber's visit to Washington March 15 and 16 could decide the fate both of AWACS and of the battle tank, some NATO sources feel. The Germans, along with Britain, Canada, and the United States, will be chief contributors to AWACS' estimated \$2.4 billion cost.

Mr. Leber has not hid his irritation over what appears to be Pentagon backtracking from a widely hailed agreement between himself and former Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld in July last year. That agreement stopped short of a much tougher decision to choose either the American XM-1 or the West German Leopard II as the single new main battle tank for both armies but did agree to share engines and guns.

Without a reaffirmation of this agreement, West Germans and other European allies will regard the much-heralded "two-way street" in arms procurement as so much hot air.

European feelings are all the stronger because, particularly in the aerospace field, transatlantic traffic has been almost entirely one-way.

Britain, for instance, has developed Nimrod, an airborne warning system excellent for maritime surveillance, weapons experts here say, but lacking the all-round versatility of AWACS. Equally effective over land or sea, in wartime an AWACS plane could also serve as an airborne command post.

Hurt feelings over the Anglo-French supersonic airliner Concorde intrude into purely military questions such as the AWACS. Some here

argue that Britain should develop Nimrod and benefit from the extra jobs generated unless the Americans give Concorde a fair chance to prove itself by authorizing limited flights into New York.

AWACS is an entirely American system developed originally for the North American continent. The version offered to NATO is tailored to European requirements and features 27 E-3As complete with ground maintenance up to 1985 when the last of the planes is scheduled for delivery.

Some officials ask whether AWACS would have had a better chance of final allied approval if key European allies had been associated earlier to permit European manufacturing of some of the system's complex components.

Cost problem

However, any attempt now to procure components in Europe would raise costs substantially.

NATO sources believe that Mr. Leber is unlikely to give his government's final go-ahead on AWACS until he gets satisfaction over the battle tank issue.

Faced with stubborn obstacles to standardization, NATO's emphasis has shifted to interoperability, a second-best as weapons become more sophisticated and costly. President Carter, who prides himself on his cost-effective managerial skills, will have to persuade both allies and his own Congress and Pentagon if he is to revive standardization and two-way weapons supply after the bickering they have received from national rivalries and economic competition in a time of recession.

Monitor correspondent Dana Adams Schmidt
reports from Washington:
In particular, the West Germans are indignant about a March 7 announcement that tests carried out at the Aberdeen, Maryland, proving grounds, the Leopard II battle tank had received negative ratings on 12 of 18 characteristics tested, while the XM-1, being developed by the Chrysler Corporation, received positive ratings on 17 of 18 characteristics. In effect, the Germans say, the United States Army, which disliked the idea of dependence on a German tank model, acted as judge and jury.

Mr. Leber is understood to be taking up the argument of a German industrial consortium, DGA International, that the Leopard in fact proved superior to the American tank in acceleration, mobility, accuracy of fire, reliability, to "kill" an opposing tank, and cost.

The German industrial group, which rejects as unimportant the criticism that the Leopard is too heavy and too wide, argued in a letter to Defense Secretary Harold Brown on Feb. 14 that Germany would not be able to afford contributing to the airborne early warning system unless the United States invested in Leopard II. It suggested that the U.S. buy 500 Leopards for the U.S. NATO contingent for about \$500 million, the amount Germany would have to invest in AWACS. Germany would be willing to buy the Leopards back when a new American-made tank became available, the industrial group says.



Carlova, Romania
UPI photo
For homeless Romanian families — promises and ten more days paid holiday

Romania's pressing need: housing for 20,000 families

By Eric Bourne
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

than a half-million are "floaters," that is people who have been recruited for local employment and have only temporary dwelling permits.

Many new apartment blocks have been built. But thousands of families live in extremely crowded, inferior conditions.

The earthquake eliminated many old buildings dilapidated beyond repair or improved for modern living.

The homeless have been promised new, furnished homes and replacement of personal losses like television sets. They also are promised 10 extra days paid holiday.

The latter is likely to prove easier than the rehousing, even though officials stress the need for more overtime work to make up production losses.

But how quickly can they be replaced? Communist Party leader and President Nicolae Ceausescu has discounted early speculations that the 1976-80 plan had been reduced to a "piece of paper."

He pointed to the country's major economic losses, which were centered on Bucharest, the oil "capital" of Ploesti, and two other industrial towns, and included setbacks in agriculture.

A first official estimate set damage to the national economy at the equivalent of \$60 million (exclusive of civilian personal-property losses).

Housing 'stretched'
Available housing, adequate at best for a population of a million, was stretched to accommodate nearly twice that number. More

Interview with General Haig

A warning of growing Soviet power

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Casteau, Belgium

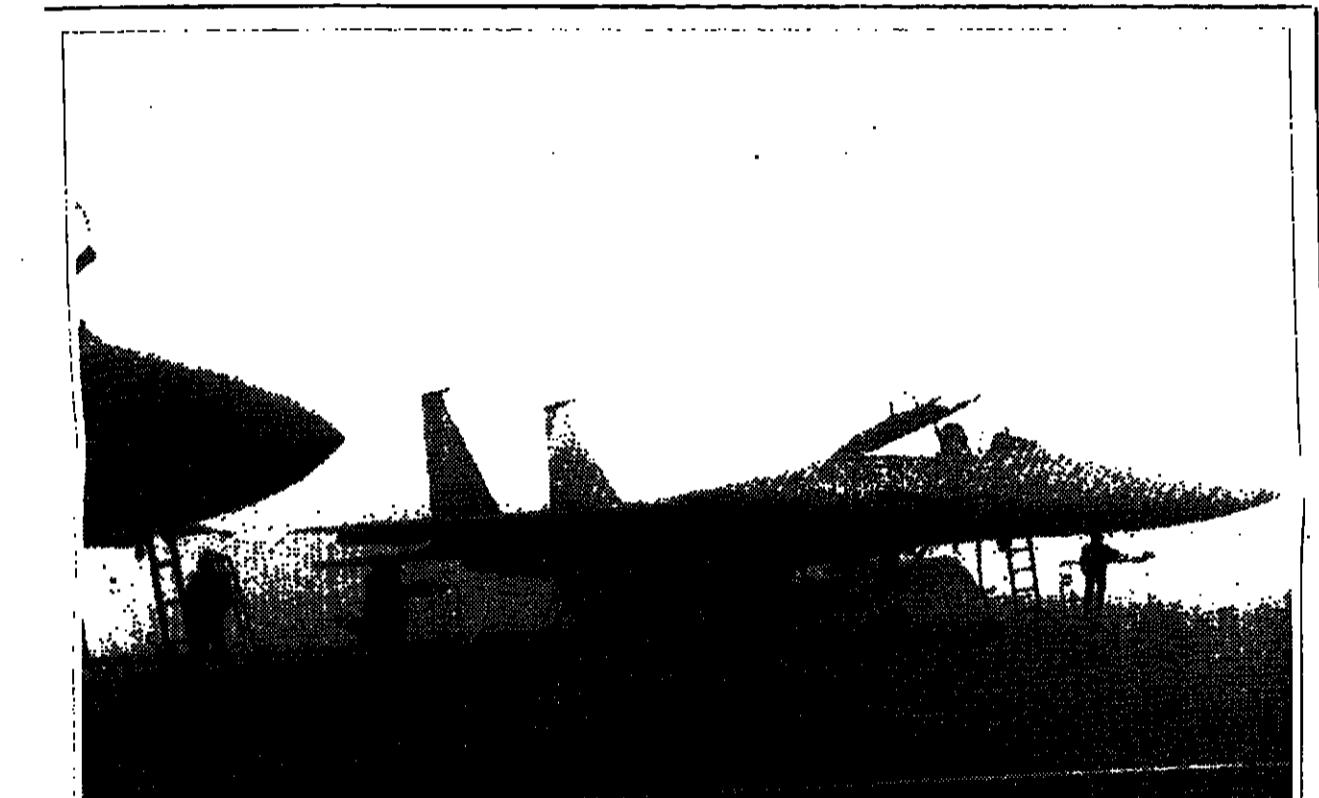
The "relentless growth" of Soviet military power during the past decade requires "additional sacrifices" from the nations of the Atlantic alliance, even during a period of continuing economic troubles.

This is the message that Gen. Alexander M. Haig, supreme commander of North Atlantic Treaty Organization forces in Europe, has been preaching in the capitals of the 15-nation alliance, as often as he can, as loudly as he can. This is the message he repeated in a recent interview at his headquarters here near the Belgian city of Mons.

General Haig is no tub-thumper. A lean, rangy, well-groomed figure at home in parlaments and Senate committee rooms, his wind-whipped face betokens the hours he spends, whenever he can, with troops of his multinational forces along the world's most sensitive frontier — the line between Western and Soviet forces that starts in the permafrost of northern Norway and ends in the Caucasus and the Black Sea.



By Sven Simon



Two good reasons for the F-15 Eagle:

Half the world is always in darkness. And 40 percent is covered by clouds.

Clouds or darkness engulf most NATO nations 70% of the time. When such conditions prevail, "day fighter aircraft" are little more than ceremonial cannon, their diminutive airframes limiting their radar size, their heat-seeking missile firepower "blinded" in the moisture-laden skies.

"Tens of thousands" of cattle were lost again Mr. Ceausescu seemed to minimize the loss by saying herds had been very greatly increased during 1976.

Relations complicated
The bloc's preparations, which got underway last year, have been complicated by the recent confrontation with the West, particularly the United States, on the human rights issue.

In Washington two weeks ago, President Carter and British Prime Minister James Callaghan reaffirmed their stand on human rights as an essential to better East-West understanding.

The second item may be air-to-air combat. Image politics. Industry's needs will surely force Romania's own construction resources to house the hornet's nest speedily must be a priority if President Ceausescu is to get the patriotic public response he needs for his recovery effort to be demanding.

Foreign "aid" as such was declined. Though Russia subsequently announced a "gift" of equipment and building materials.

In other words, the alliance simply cannot afford alternating cycles of complacency followed by alarm. There has to be balance in its reaction. The decision to cope with the Soviet challenge must be made now, and if it is made now, a relatively modest 5 percent-a-year increase in defense spending would probably be "sufficient" in the long run.

"Balance" seems to be his favorite word. There is a hint of John Wayne about his manner, as there is about his gravelly voice, but what he has to say is far from any lone cowboy act. The nations of the NATO alliance must learn to work together more effectively, he says, and they are doing so. When the military in every country are under increasing pressure to account for every penny of the taxpayers' money they spend, the alliance must make every effort to improve cost-effectiveness by streamlining its procedures, improving the interoperability of its arms, improving its communications, its logistics, the ability of its troops to be in the right place at the right time. To this end he has instituted what is called the "Three R" program — readiness, rationalization, reinforcement.

Still not enough

But all that is being done in this field, General Haig says quietly, is still not enough to keep the alliance abreast of the year-by-year improvement in the Soviet Union's military forces. Soviet military growth, General Haig emphasizes, is balanced growth, across a whole range of capabilities from manpower to tanks, missiles, and submarines. It is not sudden or precipitous but the result of a conscious decision made well over a decade ago, probably in the aftermath of the Cuban missile crisis when the Kremlin was forced to back off from a nuclear confrontation with the United States.

For at least a decade, General Haig said, the Soviet Union has been increasing its defense spending by 4 to 5 percent a year in real terms. As a result, the Soviet Union is no longer a Eurasian power but a global power, which means it is able to project its power to geographically distant areas.

Strike capability acquired

In Europe, its Air Force, hitherto defensive, has acquired an offensive strike capability against West European targets. Its tanks and other weapons have increased not only in number but in quality. It has 130,000 more men under arms in the sensitive central European region — 55,000 of them since talks with NATO allies began on mutual and balanced force reductions three years ago. It has deployed the solid-fueled, mobile-launched SS-20 intermediate range missile, aimed from within the Soviet Union against West European targets.

Furthermore, there has been a "dramatic expansion in the production capabilities of the Soviet defense sector," the general said. Ten years ago, the Soviets turned out about 300 tanks a year. Today almost 4,000 tanks and 1,000 aircraft are coming off the production line every year.

Balance acquired

The result is that "we are deprived of the ability to exploit [Soviet] vulnerabilities because they have developed a balanced capability across the board." Also, "we are experiencing a diminishing cushion of confidence in our qualitative superiority."

In the old days of unquestioned American nuclear superiority, massive retaliation was a viable doctrine — "trading bang for bucks." This was succeeded by the present doctrine of "flexible response" based on a triad of forces — strategic nuclear, theater nuclear, and conventional.

General Haig will not discuss at what level a conventional response might become nuclear, nor does he agree with those who hold that exclusive reliance should be placed either on a nuclear response or on a conventional. The whole point of the "flexible response" approach, he says, is to keep the Soviet Union uncertain as to what would be the Western response to a particular act of war. Unless both nuclear and conventional forces of the NATO alliance are strong enough to be credible, they will fall in their essential lack of deterrence. If he emphasizes the need to strengthen the alliance's conventional forces, he says, that is not because he leans exclusively on those forces but because they are at present the weakest component of the NATO triad.

At what cost?

How much should NATO be spending, then, to cope with the Soviet threat?

In answer, General Haig makes two comments. First, that the NATO alliance's defense posture as of today is still in relatively good shape — it could meet any Soviet challenge without being thrust back to the Rhine in two days, as some extreme critics have claimed. Second, if the alliance does nothing, then to improve its defense posture, while Soviet expenditures continue at their own relentless 5 percent-a-year rate of increase, the day will come when suddenly the alliance may wake up to the fact of its inferiority and attempt massive steps to correct it — steps which he says, at that stage, will be "logically, noncost effective, and probably unmanageable."

In other words, the alliance simply cannot afford alternating cycles of complacency followed by alarm. There has to be balance in its reaction. The decision to cope with the Soviet challenge must be made now, and if it is made now, a relatively modest 5 percent-a-year increase in defense spending would probably be "sufficient" in the long run.

Czechs embarrassed by rights incident

By Eric Bourne
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Vienna
Stoel's talk with Dr. Gustav Husak, the Czechoslovak head of state and party chief.

Fried during Stalinist era

Professor Patocka had been expelled from his university post during the Stalinist regime but was rehabilitated during the reform movement of Alexander Dubcek.

He was one of three spokesmen appointed to act for Charter 77, the human rights manifesto that was signed by several hundred former professors, scholars, writers, and others excluded from public and artistic life since Mr. Dubcek's final dismissal in 1969.

The news of Dr. Patocka's passing came March 13 as Minister Chodopek prepared for a visit last week to Moscow for talks with Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and other Soviet leaders.

The Czech Government was infuriated by the meeting. As a result, it cancelled Mr.

to the second European security conference, which is to meet in Yugoslavia later this year to review progress under the 1975 Helsinki accord.

Relations complicated

The bloc's preparations, which got underway last year, have been complicated by the recent confrontation with the West, particularly the United States, on the human rights issue.

In Washington two weeks ago, President Carter and British Prime Minister James Callaghan reaffirmed their stand on human rights as an essential to better East-West understanding.

The second item may be air-to-air combat. Image politics. Industry's needs will surely force Romania's own construction resources to house the hornet's nest speedily must be a priority if President Ceausescu is to get the patriotic public response he needs for his recovery effort to be demanding.

MCDONNELL DOUGLAS

Soviet Union

After 60 years a shipment of Torahs for Soviet Jews

By Tracy Early
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

New York
For the first time since the 1917 revolution, the Soviet Union has agreed to let its Jewish community receive a shipment of the Pentateuch (the first five books of the Old Testament) from outside the country — apparently in response to its Helsinki commitment on human rights.

Permission to send 10,000 copies of the Torah (Pentateuch) has been secured by the Appeal of Conscience Foundation, an inter-religious agency founded here in 1965 to work for religious rights throughout the world.

No Hebrew scriptures have been printed inside the Soviet Union since the revolution, the organization says. The only sources of supply have been Torahs occasionally brought by visitors or those carried East by Polish Jews during the World War II flight from the Nazis.

In an interview, Rabbi Arthur Schneier, Foundation president, said he expected the Torahs to be flown to Moscow by June.

He noted that taking or sending Bibles into the Soviet Union for distribution is forbidden by law. But he said that on a recent visit he found Soviet officials "trying to show some sensitivity in the spirit of Helsinki."

Though Soviet policy on emigration remains in a "holding pattern," he said, some change of policy appears likely to occur after the forthcoming visit of Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance.

Rabbi Schneier, spiritual leader of New York's Park East Synagogue, and a traveling official of the foundation, former Congressman Francis Dorn of Brooklyn, visited the Soviet Union Jan. 20-Feb. 9.

They secured permission for this shipment of Torahs in a meeting with Viktor N. Pitob, deputy chairman of the Soviet Council for Religious Affairs.



Inside the Synagogue, Moscow
10,000 copies of the Torah should arrive in the Soviet Union by June

Rabbi Schneier says that Mr. Pitob had earlier granted permission to print the Bible in the Soviet Union, but that the Soviet Jewish community had difficulty raising the necessary funds.

Any funds sent in from outside are taxed at a rate of 35 percent, Rabbi Schneier said. And there were further problems, he said, with the schedules of Soviet printing plants, which are laid out years in advance.

In view of these various obstacles, Mr. Pitob himself suggested that the Appeal of Conscience Foundation might produce the Old Testa-

ment in the United States, Rabbi Schneier reported.

Using the photo offset method, the foundation will reproduce a Torah (the first five books of the Bible) published in 1914 at Vilnius, Lithuania — at that time a major Jewish center.

This edition carries a Russian translation in parallel column with the Hebrew, which is important for Russian Jews, since only a minority read Hebrew. The Torahs will be given to the Moscow Synagogue, Rabbi Schneier said.

Rabbi Schneier said the foundation supports the right of emigration but works primarily to strengthen the religious freedom of Jews and others who will remain in the Soviet Union.

Latin America

Brazil's aim: world power

Cancellation of pact with U.S. one more sign of determination

By James Nelson Goodsell
Latin America correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Brazil's decision to cancel its 25-year-old military assistance treaty with the United States must be viewed against that country's determination to become one of the world's major powers before the end of the century.

The immediate reason for the cancellation is an escalating dispute between Washington and Brasilia over alleged human rights' violations in Brazil. But behind this official explanation lies a clear Brazilian intent not to be tied to Washington as a client state.

This attitude is evident in other areas. Brazil recently rebuffed visiting U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher, who sought changes in a two-year-old West German-Brazilian agreement for construction of two sophisticated nuclear reactors with weapons-making potential.

The Christopher effort was branded an "affront" and "interference" in internal Brazilian affairs. There is the same reaction to a U.S. congressional requirement that the Department of State report on human rights in all countries receiving U.S. aid — the reason for the cancellation of the mutual assistance pact.

Beyond the immediate Brazilian pique over these U.S. actions, however, is a longstanding determination not only to be master in its own house, but also to flex its muscle elsewhere and exercise a degree of hemispheric hegemony.

And since 1964, under successive military governments, Brazil has effectively articulated a policy of political and economic clout throughout the world as well.

Chief spokesman for this policy is currently Gen. Golbery do Couto e Silva, a top adviser of President Ernesto Geisel and a man regarded as leader of the intellectuals in Brazil's Army.

Geographical argument

One of his books, *Geopolitica do Brasil*, argues that Brazil's dominant geographical position in South America and along the South Atlantic Ocean makes it a prime factor in the politics of both South America and Africa. Maps in the book, which accord Brazil a central position in the world, are often reprinted.

The Golbery thesis is widely accepted in Brazil. Military men, intellectuals, businessmen, and others articulate it in both word and action.

The nation's economic muscle is the backbone of the current effort. With a favorable growth rate (throughout the late 1960s and early 1970s, 10 percent or more a year) and with expanding agricultural and industrial productivity, Brazil has become the economic leader of the hemisphere.

There are economic problems, including the pitifully poor showing of millions of Brazilians on the fringes of the economy and the country's failure so far to discover oil. But these problems have not stopped Brazilians from displaying their political clout and their economic muscle.

Some of the ingredients of this trend:

• Brazil was one of the first countries to recognize the Moscow-backed regime, the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola — this despite the staunch anticommunist posture on the part of the Brazilian generals. The Angola recognition represents clear evidence of Brazil's determination to play a role in Africa and also to possibly ensure some Angolan oil to relieve its own shortage.

• Brazil has begun a variety of aid programs throughout Latin America, establishing its political and economic influence throughout the region. In such neighboring lands as Bolivia and Paraguay, Brazilian aid technicians are offering a wide variety of programs aimed at shoring up the economies of these lands and making them somewhat dependent on Brazil.

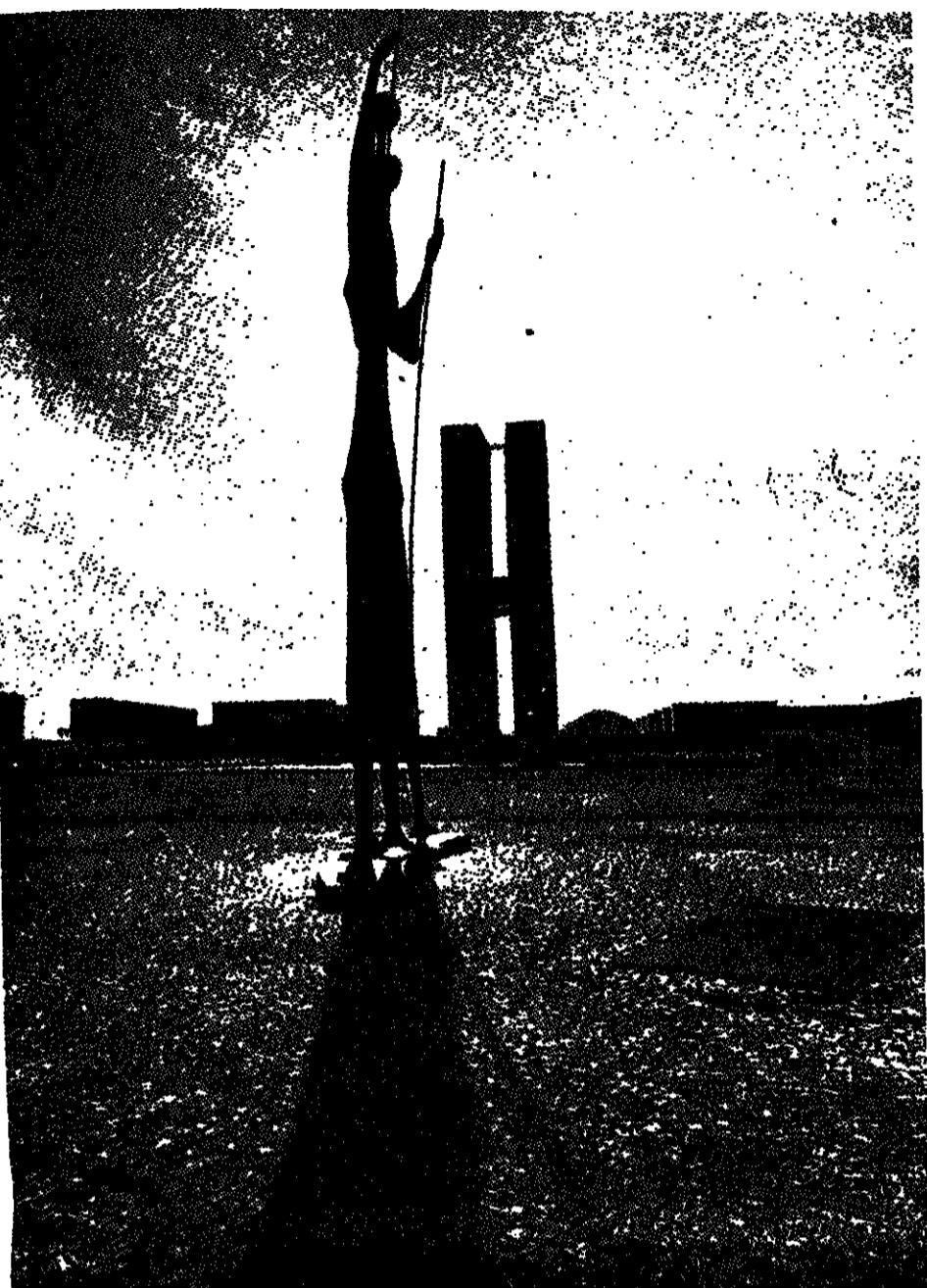
Businessmen push

• Not to be outdone, Brazil's businessmen are making their mark felt throughout the hemisphere. The largest buildings in the capitals of both Bolivia and Paraguay belong to the Banco do Brasil, and much of new construction in both countries is Brazilian.

• Brazil has taken a swipe at Argentina, its one big rival in South America, with construction of the Itaipu Dam along the Parana River between Brazil and Paraguay. Argentine objections that the dam will deprive Argentina of Paraná waters have been ignored by Brazil. Similarly, Brazil recently announced plans to construct a port capable of handling supercarriers in Rio Grande do Sul Province in Brazil's south — a move worrying Argentina, whose major port, Buenos Aires, cannot handle such large ships.

• Brazilian-made machinery and vehicles are being exported in growing quantities. Volkswagens constructed in plants in São Paulo are exported to Iran, to the Far East, and elsewhere; armored cars being sold to Libya and other countries are establishing Brazil as a factor in the world arms race; and Petrobras, the Brazilian state oil monopoly, is signing contracts in Iraq, Iran, Libya, and other countries for exploration.

• Brazilian-made machinery and vehicles are being exported in growing quantities. Volkswagens constructed in plants in São Paulo are exported to Iran, to the Far East, and elsewhere; armored cars being sold to Libya and other countries are establishing Brazil as a factor in the world arms race; and Petrobras, the Brazilian state oil monopoly, is signing contracts in Iraq, Iran, Libya, and other countries for exploration.



Indio warriors statue, Brasilia
By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

Brazil: reaching for new heights in the 21st century

U.S.-Cuba: signs of a thaw

By James Nelson Goodsell
Latin America correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Signs of a Cuban-U.S. thaw keep coming. • U.S. passports will again be valid for travel to Cuba as Washington on March 18 lifts its 18-year-old restriction on travel by U.S. citizens to the Caribbean island.

• It is likely to be "play ball" in Havana for a U.S. all-star team in line with a plan by Bowie Kuhn, baseball commissioner, to send such a team before the start of the 1977 U.S. season.

• Talks on a broad range of issues, starting with a new fishing boundary and a renewal of an about-to-expire antihiitjacking agreement, have been given the go-ahead by Washington.

But there can be no mistaking a slight uneasiness in Washington over moving too quickly on the thim. President Carter worries out loud about Cuban President Fidel Castro's hemispheric and global intentions.

Full relations are a long way off. There are conditions attached to the restoration of such ties — removal of Cuban troops in Angola, the termination of all interference in domestic affairs of Latin American countries, and other issues brought up by Mr. Carter.

But the Carter administration has no conditions for gathering around a conference table and talking with the Cubans. Mr. Carter put it plainly: "I do intend to see discussions initiated with Cuba quite early on re-establishing the antihiitjacking agreement, arriving at a fishing agreement between us and Cuba since our 200-mile limit do overlap between Florida and Cuba."

Other issues as well — claims and compensation questions, trade between the two countries, establishment of consular legations — could be discussed and worked out before the re-establishment of formal diplomatic relations.

The Yankees liked the idea, according to Gabe Paul, the team's president. But Mr. Kuhn wondered if it might not be better to send an all-star team representing all the teams in

Arrests of another dissident: is it a signal to Carter?

By David K. Wills
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow
It happened with dramatic suddenness — eight secret agents bundling a small, balding man into a green sedan and driving him away through early evening Moscow traffic.

But it could be a new setback to détente between Moscow and Washington. And it could throw a pall over strategic arms control talks (SALT). Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance is due to arrive here next week.

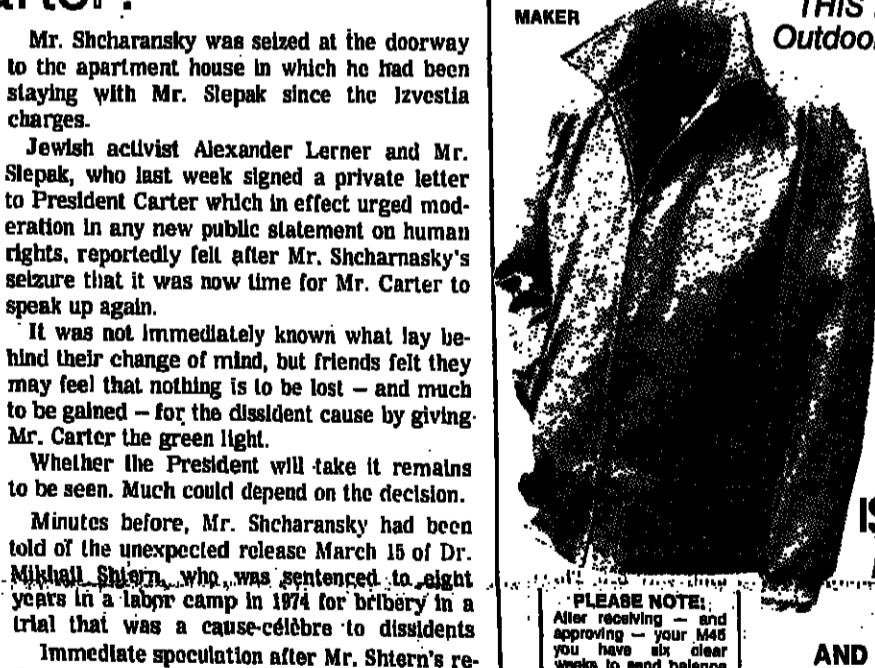
At this writing it was not known whether the seized man — leading Jewish activist Anatoly Shcharansky, who has been trying to emigrate to Israel for several years — has been arrested or simply pulled in for a warning or further questioning.

But on March 4 the government newspaper Izvestia accused him and his close friend, Vladimir Slepak, of spying for the CIA. Since then Mr. Shcharansky has been shadowed by eight agents night and day. Washington has been watching closely, because an arrest, followed by espionage charges, would put President Carter in a fatal dilemma.

If Mr. Carter speaks out again in defense of human rights, the Soviets are thought bound to react publicly here. On March 13, Pravda, the Communist Party newspaper, called "illogic" the Washington argument that such criticism can be kept separate from détente and disarmament talks.

Analysis here fear that a Shcharansky-arrest and charge of spying thus could render the Vance trip unable to make progress on SALT — or conceivably cancel the trip altogether.

If Mr. Shcharansky has been held for questioning, Washington still must ask itself how much the tension on human rights has been raised by the seizure, itself — whether the Kremlin is, in fact, signaling a tough response to American criticism.



BOOKS BOOKS BOOKS
116 years of bookselling experience at your disposal.
We supply books, in any quantity subject to availability, to an international clientele both private and institutional.
May we serve you?
Enquiries to:
A. BROWN & SONS LTD.
Dept. LT/MA/77
24-28 George St.
Hull, H. N. Humberside,
England, HU1 3AK

READ E
RESPOND TO MONITOR ADS

PLEASE ORDER BY MON. 4TH
(We regret this offer must apply to Great Britain and Northern Ireland addresses only. Send your order with payment, cash, P.O. or cheque payable to "Sartor House Ltd." and state "NEAR YOUR POST BOX" — MONEY BACK IF NOT DELIGHTED.)
SARTOR SARTOR HOUSE (Dept. V)
DERBY ST., MANCHESTER 8
Personal callers welcome. Mailing list. Tel. 061-317-4400. Hrs. 10 a.m. - 5 p.m.

The refinements of contemporary living, enjoyed by today's guests, reflects the tradition of uncompromising quality established in 1892.

The Brown Palace

HOTEL

Denver, Colorado 80202

Karl W. Mehlmann,

General Manager

(303) 225-3111

Toll Free (800) 325-7300

Denver's Finest Hotel

Major Credit Cards Accepted



BUYING OR SELLING

Deal with confidence.

The Gregorian Family

Arthur T. Gregorian, Inc.

INTERNATIONAL ORIENTAL RUG MERCHANT

2244 Washington Street

Newtown, Long Island, Massachusetts 01858

(617) 244-2030

Africa

What press censorship would mean to South Africa

By June Goodwin
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Johannesburg
The drastic clampdown on the press in South Africa is seen by many as another step in preparing for the worst — eventual race war on a scale yet unseen in this country.

The press restrictions may also bespeak an uneasiness about South Africa's economic situation.

The Newspaper Bill just introduced in Parliament dispels any vagueness about the direction the government intends to head following the riots in black townships last year.

The bill is drafted broadly, saying such things as that newspapers must not publish stories that damage the image of South Africa abroad or that give offense in racial, cultural, or ethnic matters.

It provides that journalists can be imprisoned or newspaper owners fined up to 1,000 rand (about \$1,000). A newspaper can be suspended by a new press council, which is to determine when the new laws have been violated. No appeal to a regular court of law is to be allowed.

Although opposition members of Parliament greeted the bill by chanting the Nazi slogan "Sieg Heil," its passage is virtually certain.

Of the local media, only the government-controlled South Africa Broadcasting Corporation supports the bill, in a momentary SABC said:

"Measures of this kind are accepted as necessary . . . when a country is involved in a declared war. The difficulty today is that wars are not declared."

"Many authorities contend today that an undeclared global war — World War III — is already upon us, and South Africa stands now at the center of this struggle."

In contrast with SABC, cries of outrage went up from the press — even the newspapers of the Afrikaners, the whites of Dutch descent who rule the country.

In fact, it may be the newly outspoken Afrikaners press that elements in the government would most like to bring to heel.

Through his articles Wilhelm de Klerk, editor of *Die Transvaal*, probably has done more than any other Afrikaner to stir an uneasiness of conscience in the white ruling class.

A fortnight ago Mr. de Klerk warned that "responsible" people (he did not name them) had decided that only a dictatorship will solve South Africa's problems.

Those words were written from the heart of

Afrikanerdom, where pressure for the "volk" to conform is intense.

But today educated Afrikanerdom is tormented. There is talk in Johannesburg that some Afrikaner professionals are taking four- to five-year sabbaticals outside the country now that they see the direction the government is going.

For several months it has been common knowledge that many of South Africa's Jews, who traditionally have been the most liberal whites, are leaving permanently.

As for the mass of the whites, there is an impression that the attitudes of English speakers and Afrikaners have slowly been fused by fear into accepting the government's measures with few questions.

It is noteworthy that in the same year the Afrikaans press began to exercise its independence, the black press came into its own. Only because of South Africa's black journalists did the world learn of the extent of black protest in the township of Soweto outside Johannesburg last year.

Thus, although Minister of the Interior Conric Mulder said foreign journalists will not be affected by the newspaper bill, obviously the indirect effect on them will be profound.

The muzzling of the local press is a big move for the government because, internationally, the assertion that the South African press was the freest in Africa has long been a means of winning support for the government.

The Newspaper Bill may well indicate that the South African economy is facing a worse future than has been yet reported, and the government would like adverse reports stopped.

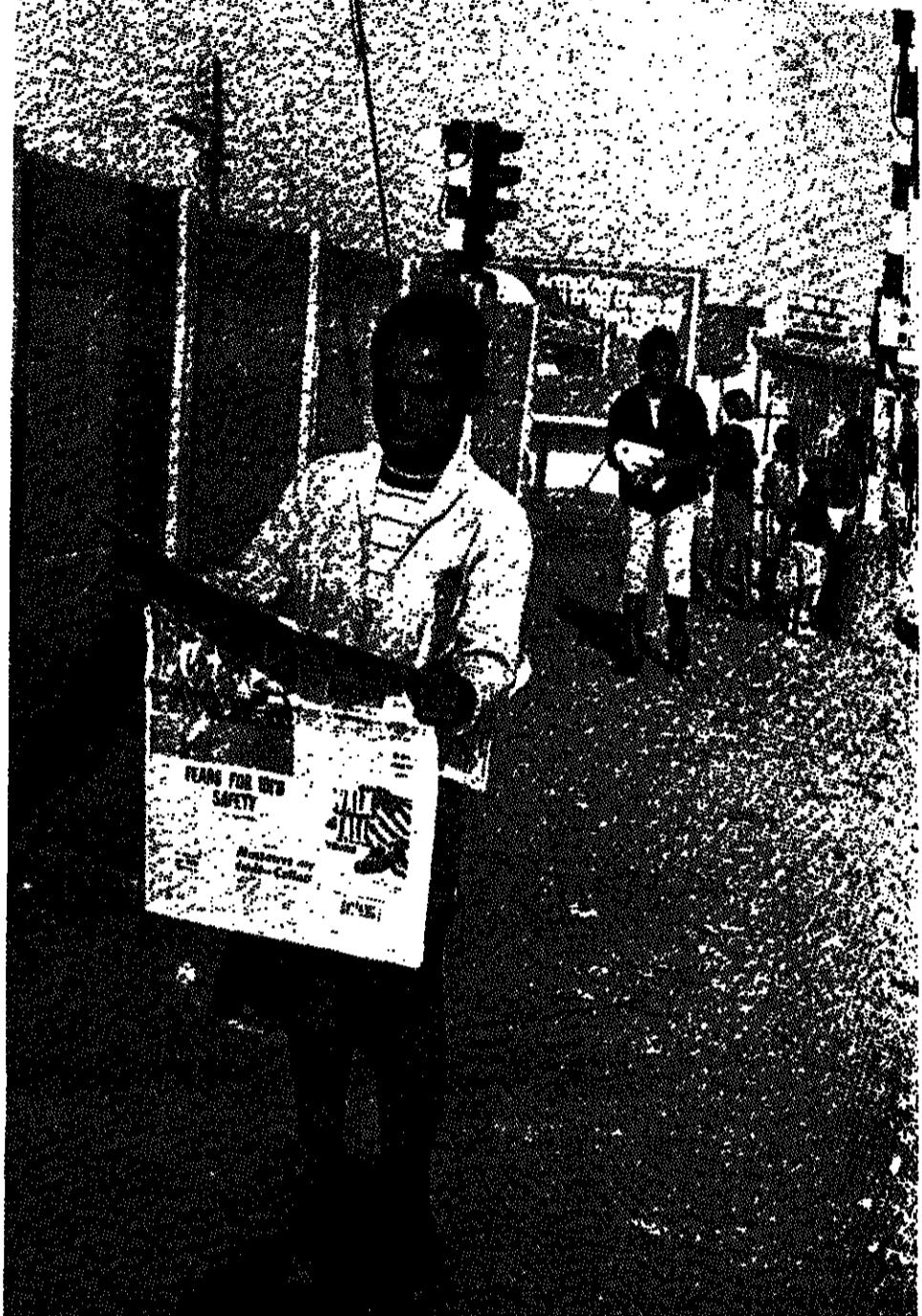
Black unemployment is rising, but the numbers are not tabulated. Last week the government announced increases in rail and air fares and in gasoline prices. Rises in other areas are to come.

The government reportedly can no longer get long-term loans — three years is the maximum.

And yet, as a Western diplomat in southern Africa said: "I go to Johannesburg, and I look at all those buildings and industry, and I say to myself: That is strong, surely that can't be brought down."

And then I think it may be a superficial structure. It is not broadly based. It could crumble easily."

That is the theory the leaders of the Black Consciousness Movement are working on. They know they cannot beat the government with weapons, but they are considering anew the tactic of a general strike.



Soweto township, Johannesburg
By June Goodwin
South Africa's newspapers may soon come under the censor's thumb

Soweto

Worse coming says exiled student

By Robert Kibbom Jr.
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Boston
Conditions in the South African black township of Soweto have worsened since the violent riots of last summer, and students there likely will burn their school examination papers again this month as they did in February.

So says Khotso Seatholo, former president of the Soweto Students Representative Council (SSRC) and a leader of the demonstration last June 16 against the use of the Afrikaans language in black schools that triggered the riots. He is in the United States on a speaking tour to try to drum up support for an official U.S. stand against racial separation in his country. He fled South Africa in mid-January and has been living in exile in Botswana with other black students.

Mt. Seatholo disputes police statements — notably those of Brig. Jan Visser, who took over control of Soweto last Oct. 22 — that there now is an improved relationship between law-enforcement officers and Soweto residents; that students are ready to get on with their formal education, and that the SSRC has once headed his lost influence.

"What Visser represents to us is death," says Mr. Seatholo. "He has been sending policemen to the schools, around the streets, and even to our funerals. He's been sending policemen to come and shoot people. He hasn't made

any improvements. In fact, he has worsened the situation. . . . The people are more embittered than ever before."

The SSRC, Mr. Seatholo says, "is backed by all the students and almost every member of the parent community."

Brigadier Visser, he says, has claimed that "a lot of students have been coming to him to ask for protection, that they want to have examinations. . . . They are supposed, according to the Minister of Education, to be writing their examinations at the beginning of March. Some were supposed to have done so during February and those who were . . . burned their exam papers. I believe the same thing is going to happen in March. They do not have anything to do."

Students like himself who have left South Africa for exile in neighboring countries number "about a thousand and a couple of hundred," he says. About 500 of them are in Botswana; the rest are in Swaziland.

The students "got about \$20 a month, and this is not enough for them to live on. They generally have nothing to do except to read and talk around. Most of them had high hopes of becoming better people in life. Now . . . all their ambitions and aims are ruined. They are, at the moment, frustrated."

He refuses to comment on whether the presence of these students makes their host governments uncomfortable, but he denies suggestions they may in some way be making themselves "useful" to their hosts.

South Africa-Israel: closer links of trade and military aid

By John K. Cooley
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Athens
Israel is strengthening its economic and military cooperation with the white-supremacy regime in South Africa, according to information studied at the recent African-Arab summit conference in Cairo.

South Africa has long been purchasing arms from Israel, supplying it with diamonds and other raw materials, and sharing technology in such areas as railroads, development of gas energy from coal, and arms manufacture. And now — Israel newspapers and other published sources report — South Africa operates with Israel a large plant to manufacture electronic devices for counterinsurgency and other sensitive fields denied to South Africa by Western governments.

The Israeli daily newspaper *Maariv* reported last Dec. 9 that Israel's Tadiran electronics firm, a subsidiary of Israel Aircraft Industries, has built a plant at Roselane, near Pretoria, in partnership with a South African group under the name Consolidated Power.

The *Cairo* conference earlier this month heard allegations, originally from Sam Nujoma, president of the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO), which fights South African rule in that territory, that Israeli counterinsurgency experts are involved in operations against SWAPO guerrillas in northern Namibia (the African name for South-West Africa). There have been many reports of Israeli aid to Ethiopia against guerrillas in Eritrea, but the status of this help under the new *Marc* (israeli) government is uncertain. While the Israeli military aid is uncertain,

cently refused to permit Israel to sell to Ecuador. If any Kfirs offered to South Africa were powered by the U.S.-based General Electric J-79 engine, like those offered to Ecuador, legally they, too, would fall under the U.S. embargo.

After Mr. Vorster's departure from Israel, Israeli radio reported South African purchases of two of Israel's fast 420-ton Reshet class gunboats and orders for four more. The gunboats are equipped with Israel's Gabriel missile.

Other industry sources reported last year a major Israeli order for South African coal and supply to Israel of the technology for a classification process developed in South Africa.

Published figures show that Israel-South Africa trade has risen 400 percent since 1972 and was worth about \$100 million last year.

The *Cairo* conference earlier this month heard allegations, originally from Sam Nujoma, president of the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO), which fights South African rule in that territory, that Israeli counterinsurgency experts are involved in operations against SWAPO guerrillas in northern Namibia (the African name for South-West Africa). There have been many reports of Israeli aid to Ethiopia against guerrillas in Eritrea, but the status of this help under the new *Marc* (israeli) government is uncertain. While the Israeli military aid is uncertain,

NEW ZEALAND

Dunedin



Hallensteins
— Menswear value

Hallensteins
— Footwear value

Hallensteins
— Boyswear value

Hallensteins unique 50-store buying power brings you unbeatable value in Menswear, Boyswear, Sportswear and Footwear.

Join the hundreds of thousands of New Zealand people who shop and save at their local Hallenstein's store

Hallensteins
throughout New Zealand

Auckland



**REMEMBER TO CALL IN AT
FARMERS' — IT'S NEW ZEALAND'S
LARGEST DEPARTMENT STORE!**

There's always something to see and do at Farmers' friendly store. Visit the unique Marfil souvenirs and gifts from the finest selection in Auckland, have them engraved with your personal message while you wait, and post them on their way from the Post Office in Farmers'. For after-shopping relaxation enjoy a pleasant meal, and the lovely view, in Farmers' spacious Harbour View Lounge. Give Farmers' exciting store pride of place on your visiting list.

FARMERS'
TRADING
COMPANY
LIMITED
HOBSON ST., AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND

**EIGHT PROGRESSIVE STORES
IN NEW ZEALAND**

D. I. C.

at Your Service in

**HAMILTON
WANGANUI
PALMERSTON NORTH
WELLINGTON
LOWER HUTT
CHRISTCHURCH
DUNEDIN
INVERCARGILL**



**PHOTOGRAPHER'S
WORLD LTD.**

"EVERYTHING FOR
THE PHOTOGRAPHER"

LYNN MALL
AUCKLAND
NEW LYNN
PH. 871-030

Remember You Can Operate on Your Account
at Any D. I. C. Branch

Auckland

Geoff Uren's
For the biggest and best
steaks in town

OPEN SEVEN DAYS A WEEK
LUNCH: 12-2:30 p.m. From \$2; DINNER: 6 p.m. - midnight
(including SUNDAYS)
35 Albert St., Auckland
Please Phone 379-288

CONSULT THE SPECIALISTS!

HOPE-ED & INSLEY

FLOORINGS

Select Your Carpets and Linoleums

9 MAHON STREET

NEWTON, AUCKLAND

TEL: 373-810

BARRITT and HERBERT LTD.

For all individual
Group Travel

PERSONAL ATTENTION
BY TOTALLY
EXPERIENCED STAFF

ATLANTIC-PACIFIC
246

246

246

246

246

246

246

246

246

246

246

246

246

246

246

246

246

246

246

246

246

246

246

246

246

246

246

246

246

246

246

246

246

246

246

246

246

246

246

246

246

246

246</

United States

New England's poor: only a few are shirkers

Second of three articles on rural poverty in northern New England.

By Ward Morehouse III
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

No one wants to be poor — or do they? An often-heard criticism of welfare — and it is voiced in northern New England as elsewhere — is that many of those on the dole are not looking for any other way to make a living.

As one probes the problem of poverty in rural Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont it becomes clear that some of the poor — though a small percentage of the total — are getting benefits to which they are not entitled, or are dodging jobs.

It is also apparent that, although a number of agencies are striving mightily to serve the elderly and other worthy poor, not all programs are working as they should.

One of the more successful agencies is the Association of Aroostook Indians, an eager warrior in Maine's antipoverty efforts. Most of the 1,200 people it serves make less than \$1,000 a year. Even though it is severely understaffed, the association hired an alcoholism counselor through the federal Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) program. And the Aroostook Association has conducted adult education classes in the Houlton and Caribou areas.

Many Community Action Programs (CAPs) enjoy the cooperation and the esteem of local community leaders.

The Washington County Regional Planning Commission said that the Farmers Home Administration (FHA) "played an invaluable role" in providing homes to families most in need during the early 1970s.

The FHA has performed a small miracle in Washington County. . . . More than 800 families are living in good serviceable houses, families whose alternatives otherwise would have been renting secondhand mobile homes, sharing quarters with parents, or trying to heat and hold together a rundown shack.

Beating the system

One young man there said he was getting free food stamps because he had some sort of disability. He said when welfare department officials asked him about his disability he told them they should send him to the doctor — which welfare officials declined to do.

This young man recently cut down a cherry tree, built himself a shack, is adding an extension to it, and cuts his own firewood.

Jeffrey Hall, a spokesman for OCCSA, says some of the counterculture people, apparently including this young man, have gotten heating the system "down to a science."

Recently, he says, two young women used the same baby to get Aid to Dependent Children, a form of welfare. The women just dressed the baby up in different clothes the second time it was taken to the welfare office.

Richard Lacombe, director of the New Hampshire Division of Welfare, says he regrets that his agency has had to spend money cracking down on welfare cheaters that could have gone to those who really needed help.

One couple has lived for 16 years in a house they built from the remains of an old barn. Husband, wife and children share the house with a number of dogs and cats which wander freely in and out through various holes in the doors and sides of the building. There is no bathroom plumbing in the home, which has one main living area and two sleeping lofts.

"We had a telephone, but I lost it 'cause I didn't have enough money to pay for it," says the wife. Her husband, she claims, is totally disabled. "He can't do any work at all."

The family gets \$417 a month from the welfare department in Aid to Dependent Children.

There was a time when the husband did work. The owner of a nearby sawmill hired him, and came each morning to pick him up. Then one morning he found the man "had decided to go hunt porcupine."

This mill owner observed of many poor people: "They got enough help so they don't desire to work."

On the other hand, he admitted: "There could be a lot of cases where older people are not getting enough help."

Next: Suggestions for alleviating, and in some cases eliminating, rural poverty.

jobs, job training, and labor-subsidized housing. But the report goes on to state:

"The problem has always been, of course, that there was no guarantee that graduates [of job-training programs] would find jobs locally when they finished their training. And this, as the report indicates, is the problem. The figures speak for themselves."

Low-income homes

The housing program — called Mobilization, Inc. — has built a total of 52 low-income homes since its inception in 1972. The placement rate for those trained in the program is running at about 50 percent, according to Michael Griffin, who heads this housing project.

Conversely, the OCCSA's sawmill project, now a private nonprofit organization, has had an abysmal job-placement record. Part of the problem stems from the fact that there are few openings in higher-paying commercial sawmills. Last year, about 26 people were trained as sawmill workers but only five were placed in commercial jobs and only two of these in wood-related industries, according to OCCSA spokesman Jeffrey Hall. Although the wood from the saw mill goes for low-income housing, the sawmill has produced few lasting jobs.

While many with skills are hunting for jobs, apparently some people are doing everything they can to keep from working.

Joseph Wade, real estate agent and former chairman of the Board of Selectmen for the Town of Island Pond, Vt., in the "Northeast Kingdom," says it is a shame that people who really need benefits are being overlooked, while many others are cheating the government.

"A lot of people getting small pensions are having a hard time getting by," he says, but "90 percent of the people who are receiving welfare payments . . . don't want to work. They'd refuse to take a job."

On the Vermont rim of the Canadian border is a counterculture community called "Earth People's Park." It is about 500 acres of largely forest land. Residents live in ugly, makeshift shacks.

"Problems exist, however, with the FHA policy of getting the money out quickly. . . ."

Many CAP agencies are targets of criticism. Earl Ireland, director of the Washington and Hancock County Action Program in Maine, which has a budget of \$400,000 for the current fiscal year, says "The county commissioners have been very uncooperative with the agency."

Mismanagement charge

In Vermont, there has been a swirl of criticism about the way the Orleans County Council of Social Agencies (OCCSA) is run.

The FBI recently completed a prolonged investigation of OCCSA, but the results of the investigation have not been made public.

OCCSA is not immune to criticism from within its own ranks. One employee accused agency head Thomas Hahn of just letting some of the programs "float along" without needed administrative direction. On the other hand, Mr. Hahn, who bubbles with enthusiasm about his programs, has infused his staff with a willingness to work long and hard to help the poor.

Critics of anti-poverty agencies also point to the mammoth personnel costs the agencies ring up while neglecting emergency help. More than \$1.3 million of the Aroostook County Action Program's fiscal 1976 budget of nearly \$1.8 million went for personnel costs. Most of the personnel costs went into training programs and not agency staffing. But only \$20,297 went for an emergency food program at a time when many poor people were having to choose between food or fuel for their homes.

OCCSA, indeed, has many effective programs. One is called "Job Start." The program lends money to people who want to start small businesses, and in 1975 there were 30 loans for 21 new and existing businesses. The average loan for a new business is about \$1,500.

Unlike the OCCSA emergency fuel loan programs, in which only 1 percent of the people pay back their loans, Job Start has a good repayment record. Fifteen business owners paid off their loans in full during the last year.

OCCSA has put great emphasis on job training in rural Vermont. A December, 1976, Boston University report on OCCSA paints a vivid picture of a program that serves the needs of low-income people: providing them temporary



Photos by Peter Main, staff photographer

Phyllis Tar of Cheshire County, N.H., chops through ice . . .



. . . for bucket of water from pond near her camp . . .



where she often feeds needy neighbors

Miss Tar works in a textile mill. Life is not easy in her rural home, but she makes ends meet, especially older ones, like her pride in self-sufficiency.

United States

Washington's ordeal: two days of terror

How police teams act to prevent bloodshed

By David Anable
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The peaceful outcome of Washington's initially violent hostage-taking incidents marks yet another success for tactics first adopted here in New York following the 1972 massacre of Israeli athletes at the Munich Olympic Games.

Since then the negotiating techniques have been taken up all across the United States. They are credited with saving many lives at a time when, according to Richard Kobetz, an assistant director of the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), the number of hostage incidents has been increasing year by year.

Today all major cities in the U.S. and most medium-sized ones (50,000 population or greater) have worked out special techniques to cope with hostage seizures, says Mr. Kobetz.

It was the Munich incident with its tragic outcome amid grenade explosions and gunfire which prompted the New York City Police Department's then Chief of Special Operations Simon Elsasser to search for an alternative to brute force for resolving such incidents. He turned to a fellow-police officer who also had a psychology degree, Dr. Harvey Schlossberg. Together, they evolved what has now become a "hostage negotiating team" of 70 specially trained, plainclothes detectives.

According to Dr. Schlossberg, the team has since handled well over 400 hostage cases without — after each initial confrontation — a single casualty. In every case, the criminal has been captured, the hostages released unharmed, and the police have never fired a shot.

New York City's success has brought a stream of eager trainees here from all around the country for courses and interviews. Dr.

Most hostage-takers, experts point out, are not "terrorists" in the political sense of the word. The incidents fall into five main categories: domestic or personal disputes; avoiding arrest after robberies; prison revolts; hijackings; other terrorist actions.

Although there are no specific FBI statistics, Mr. Kobetz says that after steady annual increases since the late 1960s there are now well over 500 hostage incidents a year. The vast majority are of the domestic or robbery varieties. (Part of the increase, Dr. Schlossberg feels, may come from greater attention to hostage-taking and hence more reports of it.)

In terms of numbers of hostages, the Washington incidents were by far the worst to have occurred so far in the United States. But, say experts such as Mr. Kobetz, it was entirely predictable "because of the contagious effect of seeing others do it — and because it's so easy."

The report was prepared by the committee's Task Force on Disorders and Terrorism, headed by a former Washington police chief, Jerry Wilson. There is no evidence that Mr. Wilson or his colleagues, in commenting on "indicators for disorders," were thinking specifically of the Hanafi Muslims.

This group, to stress its links to the traditional and orthodox Sunni branch of Islam, calls itself the Hanafi Madhab after the school of Islamic law established in the eighth century by Muslim theologian Abu Hanifa.

(Abu Hanifa's "school," Abu Hanifa lived and worked in what is today Iraq.)

There is no indication that the American Hanafites (who incidentally do not exclude whites and have among their members black basketball player Kareem Abdul Jabbar) are committed to the details of Abu Hanifa's teachings.

The arrival in the White House of Jimmy Carter, a President with a reputation as a liberal on race. This can have two consequences: (1) mounting pressure on the administration by

black Americans' desperation at the worsening economic situation in the United States; latest figures show the black unemployment rate at 13.6 percent, against 7.4 percent for white unemployment.

• The breakaway from Mr. Muhammad's movement of Muslim converts, such as the late Malcolm X, seeking a more coherent (and in their eyes respectable) theology than that preached by him. Schism often produces violence; and the breakaway Hanafi Muslim group responsible for the latest hostage-taking in Washington have themselves been the victims of violence in the past — visited on them by heretics by Elijah Muhammad's followers.

• The refuge offered by fundamentalism or puritanism for some of all faiths or colors who feel their identity threatened under the pressures of today's nuclear-electronic-technological-industrial world. To the fundamentalists of the Hanafi group, the film "Mohammed, Messenger of God" was an offense, even though none of them had seen it.

• Black Americans' desperation at the worsening economic situation in the United States: latest figures show the black unemployment rate at 13.6 percent, against 7.4 percent for white unemployment.

• The arrival in the White House of Jimmy Carter, a President with a reputation as a liberal on race. This can have two consequences: (1) mounting pressure on the administration by

black Americans' desperation at the worsening economic situation in the United States; latest figures show the black unemployment rate at 13.6 percent, against 7.4 percent for white unemployment.

• The arrival in the White House of Jimmy Carter, a President with a reputation as a liberal on race. This can have two consequences: (1) mounting pressure on the administration by

black Americans' desperation at the worsening economic situation in the United States; latest figures show the black unemployment rate at 13.6 percent, against 7.4 percent for white unemployment.

• The arrival in the White House of Jimmy Carter, a President with a reputation as a liberal on race. This can have two consequences: (1) mounting pressure on the administration by

black Americans' desperation at the worsening economic situation in the United States; latest figures show the black unemployment rate at 13.6 percent, against 7.4 percent for white unemployment.

• The arrival in the White House of Jimmy Carter, a President with a reputation as a liberal on race. This can have two consequences: (1) mounting pressure on the administration by

black Americans' desperation at the worsening economic situation in the United States; latest figures show the black unemployment rate at 13.6 percent, against 7.4 percent for white unemployment.

• The arrival in the White House of Jimmy Carter, a President with a reputation as a liberal on race. This can have two consequences: (1) mounting pressure on the administration by

black Americans' desperation at the worsening economic situation in the United States; latest figures show the black unemployment rate at 13.6 percent, against 7.4 percent for white unemployment.

• The arrival in the White House of Jimmy Carter, a President with a reputation as a liberal on race. This can have two consequences: (1) mounting pressure on the administration by

black Americans' desperation at the worsening economic situation in the United States; latest figures show the black unemployment rate at 13.6 percent, against 7.4 percent for white unemployment.

• The arrival in the White House of Jimmy Carter, a President with a reputation as a liberal on race. This can have two consequences: (1) mounting pressure on the administration by

black Americans' desperation at the worsening economic situation in the United States; latest figures show the black unemployment rate at 13.6 percent, against 7.4 percent for white unemployment.

• The arrival in the White House of Jimmy Carter, a President with a reputation as a liberal on race. This can have two consequences: (1) mounting pressure on the administration by

black Americans' desperation at the worsening economic situation in the United States; latest figures show the black unemployment rate at 13.6 percent, against 7.4 percent for white unemployment.

• The arrival in the White House of Jimmy Carter, a President with a reputation as a liberal on race. This can have two consequences: (1) mounting pressure on the administration by

black Americans' desperation at the worsening economic situation in the United States; latest figures show the black unemployment rate at 13.6 percent, against 7.4 percent for white unemployment.

• The arrival in the White House of Jimmy Carter, a President with a reputation as a liberal on race. This can have two consequences: (1) mounting pressure on the administration by

black Americans' desperation at the worsening economic situation in the United States; latest figures show the black unemployment rate at 13.6 percent, against 7.4 percent for white unemployment.

• The arrival in the White House of Jimmy Carter, a President with a reputation as a liberal on race. This can have two consequences: (1) mounting pressure on the administration by

black Americans' desperation at the worsening economic situation in the United States; latest figures show the black unemployment rate at 13.6 percent, against 7.4 percent for white unemployment.

• The arrival in the White House of Jimmy Carter, a President with a reputation as a liberal on race. This can have two consequences: (1) mounting pressure on the administration by

black Americans' desperation at the worsening economic situation in the United States; latest figures show the black unemployment rate at 13.6 percent, against 7.4 percent for white unemployment.

• The arrival in the White House of Jimmy Carter, a President with a reputation as a liberal on race. This can have two consequences: (1) mounting pressure on the administration by

black Americans' desperation at the worsening economic situation in the United States; latest figures show the black unemployment rate at 13.6 percent, against 7.4 percent for white unemployment.

• The arrival in the White House of Jimmy Carter, a President with a reputation as a liberal on race. This can have two consequences: (1) mounting pressure on the administration by

black Americans' desperation at the worsening economic situation in the United States; latest figures show the black unemployment rate at 13.6 percent, against 7.4 percent for white unemployment.

• The arrival in the White House of Jimmy Carter, a President with a reputation as a liberal on race. This can have two consequences: (1) mounting pressure on the administration by

black Americans' desperation at the worsening economic situation in the United States; latest figures show the black unemployment rate at 13.6 percent, against 7.4 percent for white unemployment.

• The arrival in the White House of Jimmy Carter, a President with a reputation as a liberal on race. This can

United States

Soaring oil, gas use fuels Carter's energy plan

By Harry B. Ellis
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Based on the latest batch of U.S. energy statistics, President Carter should have no trouble persuading Americans they are in the midst of a real and growing energy crisis.

Consider the following:

- U.S. consumption of oil is running well over 20 million barrels a day – not only a record, but more than twice as much petroleum as the United States produces itself.

- Domestic oil production, reports the American Petroleum Institute (API), continues to shrink, dipping below eight million barrels daily in February.

This is down from a high point of about ten million barrels a day in 1970. Since then, production has steadily declined, with no sign of pickup. (The United States also produces 1.5 million barrels daily of natural gas liquids, which are counted as part of petroleum consumption.)

- Oil imports, consequently, are soaring. During the recent cold wave and natural gas shortage, imports topped 10 million barrels a day.

Even in normal weather conditions, imports will provide at

least 42 or 43 percent of total consumption this year, rising – if current consumption trends continue – above 50 percent in a few years.

The delivered price (which includes shipping) for imported crude is about \$13.50 a barrel, compared to roughly \$8.30 for a barrel of domestic oil. Every American, in effect, will shell out more than \$100 this year to pay for foreign oil.

During the 1973-1974 Arab oil embargo, 16 percent of U.S. imported oil came from Arab lands. Now that percentage is more than 25 percent and growing.

This winter's natural gas shortage demonstrated that, in the near future, the U.S. will depend more heavily than ever on oil. It is relatively easy, for example, for a utility or factory to switch from burning natural gas to oil, but expensive and time-consuming to switch from gas to coal.

Key points of President Carter's national energy policy, due for unveiling in April, will include – according to energy chief James R. Schlesinger – a stress on conservation, increased use of coal, and accelerated research on alternative sources, including solar.

Years will go by before coal and solar energy bite deeply into the role now played by oil and natural gas. This being so, President Carter is expected to be tough – much more so than previous presidents – in imposing a "conservation ethic" on the nation.



Many people are afraid crime is taking over and may be unstoppable

Fear of being harmed: America's 'hidden' issue

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
A key "hidden" issue troubling people is what is generally called the "crime problem." But it is more precisely identified as the widespread fear that Americans have that they or their loved ones will be harmed.

It is a "hidden" issue not because it isn't right out in front where it is being seen, talked about, and reported on – but because when pollsters and political reporters rate the big issues before the nation today they usually first cite the economy, including unemployment and inflation; the energy crisis; and public trust in government, among others.

And they put crime and violence fairly far down the list.

But Monitor checks over the last several weeks with politicians in all regions indicate the issue that keeps gnawing away at the public's complaints to the President – as in the phone calls to Mr. Carter recently.

To subscribe, use the coupon below.

• Public concern over the breaking up of family life, with increased divorce, the spread of pornography and sexual promiscuity, and evidence that drug use remains on the rise.

• A widespread feeling that there is no real deterrent to crimes of violence today. This appears to have increased support for the return of capital punishment, at least for a few terrible crimes.

• Broad concern that government officials really are not giving first priority to dealing with crime and criminals – that the fight against organized crime is being neglected, that dangerous criminals are being released to roam the streets, and that little is being done to improve and facilitate the trial system.

• Many politicians, of both parties, are saying that the President will be missing the issue that is touching and troubling most Americans if he does not, as many put it, "do something" about crime.

• His selective, knowledgeable view has brought Francis two prestigious G.M. Loeb Awards (the Pulitzer of financial and economic journalism).

This kind of view makes the Monitor a newspaper you can rely on.

One Midwesterner expressed it this way, and in a manner that reflected views of several other political observers:

"It's almost as if they are resigned to crime – that they feel nothing can be done about it."

But several such observers, when asked specifically why people were not vocal on this subject, said they thought people just very naturally were reluctant to air their fears publicly, that they reserved such expressions of anxiety to conversations within their family, or among friends, and acquaintances, but that they did not like to tell the world they were afraid of something.

However, the mounting fears of many Americans go far beyond their concern over these senseless and terrible threats to public safety – which have been part of their TV viewing experience, right in their homes, for days now.

Monitor findings show, additionally, there are these worries which appear to be at the very center of people's thoughts today:

"We do more than explain economic affairs. We seek to detect trends before they become common, to be early with important developments, to alert readers to action that is useful."

David Francis
Business and Financial Editor
The Christian Science Monitor



David Francis has a feel for the human factor in what is often the cold science of economics. He knows that his specialty spans into every level and facet of daily living.

Francis sets some demanding objectives for his page – among them: detecting trends early; encouraging the business community to live up to its own high ideals; providing a balanced view of different segments of the economy; giving readers practical information on such subjects as insurance, the stock market, social security.

His selective, knowledgeable view has brought Francis two prestigious G.M. Loeb Awards (the Pulitzer of financial and economic journalism).

This kind of view makes the Monitor a newspaper you can rely on.

To subscribe, use the coupon below.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
London Bureau, 4 Grosvenor Place, London, England SW1X 7JH
Box 125, Astor Station, Boston, MA, U.S.A. 02123

Please start my subscription to the weekly international edition of the Monitor:

U.S. Dollars	British Pounds	W. German Marks	Dutch Guilder	Swiss Francs
<input type="checkbox"/> 6 mos. 12.50	<input type="checkbox"/> 7.50	<input type="checkbox"/> 31.25	<input type="checkbox"/> 88.75	<input type="checkbox"/> 81.25
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 year 25.00	<input type="checkbox"/> 15.00	<input type="checkbox"/> 62.50	<input type="checkbox"/> 67.50	<input type="checkbox"/> 82.50

Rates include delivery by regular mail. Airmail rates on request.

Cheque/money order enclosed in one of above currencies

International Money Order to follow

Bank draft enclosed (U.S. Dollars)

Country _____ Post Code _____

City _____

State _____

Zip _____

★ Rhodesian political chess

The U.S. and Britain incline to support the "front-line presidents" view that any "internal" settlement negotiated by Mr. Smith which does not involve the Patriotic Front and the guerrillas simply will not work. But Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe are too radical for most Rhodesian whites and Mr. Smith sees them as Soviet puppets. Despite his being dropped by the front-line presidents Bishop Muzorewa still believes he has majority support among Rhodesian blacks. Mr. Smith has been wooing him, but until now the bishop has been playing "hard-to-get."

Black nationalist leader Robert Mugabe, speaking in Mozambique March 16, said his Patriotic Front would attend fresh talks with Britain on the future of Rhodesia, according to Reuter news agency. He said his alliance could not ignore such a conference if Britain were prepared to give power to the black majority.

Mr. Chavunduka said the ANC is trying to subvert the front-line presidents by appealing to other black African states that presumably are oriented toward the West instead of toward the Soviet Union. He said the bishop has been traveling around Africa doing this.

Dr. Chavunduka said that Mr. Smith has agreed to the ANC idea of holding a referendum to form an interim government. He added that the ANC did not require a one-man, one-vote test, but could instead have a qualified franchise. He noted that Zambia did not have one-man, one-vote until 10 years after independence.

He could also well be worried by the sparsely recruited and training of the guerrillas of the Patriotic Front.

Dr. Chavunduka admitted that the ANC did not control the guerrillas, but he also said the ANC could stop the war because the guerrilla movement was not united. He said it was a new development that the guerrillas on one side, Zambia, were now mostly from the Ndebele (or Matabele) tribe and the guerrillas in Mozambique were from the Shona tribe.

★ UN aim: getting water to where it's needed

ing needs for quite a few years. But the report added that water tends to be available "in the wrong place, at the wrong time, or with wrong quality. And, one way or another, all societies are affected, however rich, however poor."

The UN study:

- Warns that at least 20 percent of the world's city dwellers and 75 percent of its rural people lack reasonably safe drinking water. Moreover, less than half of the urban population and less than one-tenth of the rural population have both an adequate and safe supply.

- Indicates that most of the available water is ocean water. Only a small portion is fresh, and of this fresh supply less than 1 percent is available for human use in streams, lakes, swamps, and in the ground; the rest is locked away in ice caps and glaciers.

"New technologies which have been developed such as desalination, cloud seeding, and evaporation suppression are costly," he concluded.

One of the problems in dealing with water is that the UN study, is that in contrast to most other commodities there is no way to establish reasonable levels of water demand and supply attitude toward it," he added.

As one of the organizers of the UN session, Mr. Jaureguib said that providing water for the world's people is "an underlying theme of the conference."

However, he added, this is an expensive proposition. "For water is unevenly distributed throughout the world. Within one country there are often areas where water is in excess and others which do not have it. Every day we need more and more money to convey water to areas where it is required and to purify water which has been polluted."

• Indicates that most of the available water is ocean water. Only a small portion is fresh, and of this fresh supply less than 1 percent is available for human use in streams, lakes, swamps, and in the ground; the rest is locked away in ice caps and glaciers.

"New technologies which have been developed such as desalination, cloud seeding, and evaporation suppression are costly," he concluded.

One of the problems in dealing with water is that the UN study, is that in contrast to most other commodities there is no way to establish reasonable levels of water demand and supply attitude toward it," he added.

As one of the organizers of the UN session, Mr. Jaureguib said that providing water for the world's people is "an underlying theme of the conference."

However, he added, this is an expensive proposition. "For water is unevenly distributed throughout the world. Within one country there are often areas where water is in excess and others which do not have it. Every day we need more and more money to convey water to areas where it is required and to purify water which has been polluted."

• Indicates that most of the available water is ocean water. Only a small portion is fresh, and of this fresh supply less than 1 percent is available for human use in streams, lakes, swamps, and in the ground; the rest is locked away in ice caps and glaciers.

"New technologies which have been developed such as desalination, cloud seeding, and evaporation suppression are costly," he concluded.

One of the problems in dealing with water is that the UN study, is that in contrast to most other commodities there is no way to establish reasonable levels of water demand and supply attitude toward it," he added.

As one of the organizers of the UN session, Mr. Jaureguib said that providing water for the world's people is "an underlying theme of the conference."

However, he added, this is an expensive proposition. "For water is unevenly distributed throughout the world. Within one country there are often areas where water is in excess and others which do not have it. Every day we need more and more money to convey water to areas where it is required and to purify water which has been polluted."

• Indicates that most of the available water is ocean water. Only a small portion is fresh, and of this fresh supply less than 1 percent is available for human use in streams, lakes, swamps, and in the ground; the rest is locked away in ice caps and glaciers.

"New technologies which have been developed such as desalination, cloud seeding, and evaporation suppression are costly," he concluded.

One of the problems in dealing with water is that the UN study, is that in contrast to most other commodities there is no way to establish reasonable levels of water demand and supply attitude toward it," he added.

As one of the organizers of the UN session, Mr. Jaureguib said that providing water for the world's people is "an underlying theme of the conference."

However, he added, this is an expensive proposition. "For water is unevenly distributed throughout the world. Within one country there are often areas where water is in excess and others which do not have it. Every day we need more and more money to convey water to areas where it is required and to purify water which has been polluted."

• Indicates that most of the available water is ocean water. Only a small portion is fresh, and of this fresh supply less than 1 percent is available for human use in streams, lakes, swamps, and in the ground; the rest is locked away in ice caps and glaciers.

"New technologies which have been developed such as desalination, cloud seeding, and evaporation suppression are costly," he concluded.

One of the problems in dealing with water is that the UN study, is that in contrast to most other commodities there is no way to establish reasonable levels of water demand and supply attitude toward it," he added.

As one of the organizers of the UN session, Mr. Jaureguib said that providing water for the world's people is "an underlying theme of the conference."

However, he added, this is an expensive proposition. "For water is unevenly distributed throughout the world. Within one country there are often areas where water is in excess and others which do not have it. Every day we need more and more money to convey water to areas where it is required and to purify water which has been polluted."

• Indicates that most of the available water is ocean water. Only a small portion is fresh, and of this fresh supply less than 1 percent is available for human use in streams, lakes, swamps, and in the ground; the rest is locked away in ice caps and glaciers.

"New technologies which have been developed such as desalination, cloud seeding, and evaporation suppression are costly," he concluded.

One of the problems in dealing with water is that the UN study, is that in contrast to most other commodities there is no way to establish reasonable levels of water demand and supply attitude toward it," he added.

As one of the organizers of the UN session, Mr. Jaureguib said that providing water for the world's people is "an underlying theme of the conference."

However, he added, this is an expensive proposition. "For water is unevenly distributed throughout the world. Within one country there are often areas where water is in excess and others which do not have it. Every day we need more and more money to convey water to areas where it is required and to purify water which has been polluted."

• Indicates that most of the available water is ocean water. Only a small portion is fresh, and of this fresh supply less than 1 percent is available for human use in streams, lakes, swamps, and in the ground; the rest is locked away in ice caps and glaciers.

"New technologies which have been developed such as desalination, cloud seeding, and evaporation suppression are costly," he concluded.

One of the problems in dealing with water is that the UN study, is that in contrast to most other commodities there is no way to establish reasonable levels of water demand and supply attitude toward it," he added.

As one of the organizers of the UN session, Mr. Jaureguib said that providing water for the world's people is "an underlying theme of the conference."

However, he added, this is an expensive proposition. "For water is unevenly distributed throughout the world. Within one country there are often areas where water is in excess and others which do not have it. Every day we need more and more money to convey water to areas where it is required and to purify water which has been polluted."

• Indicates that most of the available water is ocean water. Only a small portion is fresh, and of this fresh supply less than 1 percent is available for human use in streams, lakes, swamps, and in the ground; the rest is locked away in ice caps and glaciers.

"New technologies which have been developed such as desalination, cloud seeding, and evaporation suppression are costly," he concluded.

One of the problems in dealing with water is that the UN study, is that in contrast to most other commodities there is no way to establish reasonable levels of water demand and supply attitude toward it," he added.

As one of the organizers of the UN session, Mr. Jaureguib said that providing water for the world's people is "an underlying theme of the conference."

Asia

Mrs. Gandhi: Sanjay's mother or all India's?

By Frederic A. Moritz
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Khichipur, India

"We are Janata and we want to go home."

These simple words greet a visitor to a construction site at the new Indian resettlement town of Khichipur. Indirectly they tell why there has been so much opposition to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in the election campaign that has just ended. Voting is getting under way March 16.

The workers who live in a temporary tent city proudly advertise their allegiance to the Janata (People's) Party, the new opposition coalition. They are but a few of the 5,000 residents of "Old Delhi" who were transferred against their will to form this new town 10 miles east of the city.

At the instigation of Mrs. Gandhi's younger son, Sanjay, thousands of residents of Old Delhi have been forced to quit sections of the city where their families had lived for as long a century.

Here in Khichipur the New Delhi Development Authority has given them land and the tents and has arranged for bank loans to finance the purchase of bricks and other materials to build new houses. Back in Old Delhi, meanwhile, there is a bare strip of land where their previous dwellings once stood. Yet in other decaying slums that are still standing, eager young men and children pin a Janata button to a visitor's lapel and then tell of their opposition to Mrs. Gandhi.

The controversial resettlement plan is only one of the reasons behind the vigorous new opposition to the Prime Minister's Congress Party. In fact, it is not even the most important one. New Delhi has been a center of opposition, observers are quick to note, and it is in the countryside, not in the cities, where the election will be decided.

But the resettlement program illustrates the resentment that has resulted from the sometimes arbitrary programs the government has pushed since Mrs. Gandhi invoked the controversial state of emergency nearly 21 months ago.

The new homes going up in Khichipur are modern and neat. To a visitor they seem far preferable to the grim, crowded slums where those being resettled once lived.

But observers say these people were allowed little preparation or opportunity to adjust voluntarily. Under pressure from Sanjay Gandhi, the observers say, local authorities acted

quickly and arbitrarily. The result was that what the younger Gandhi saw as a progressive move made many persons bitter.

And it is the resentment of people like them that explains much of the opposition to Mrs. Gandhi. Much of their resentment is directed against the rapid rise to political influence of Sanjay Gandhi, who is only now seeking his first elected office, although he is thought responsible for other arbitrary aspects of the emergency as well as the resettlement project.

"Mrs. Gandhi should be the mother of all India, not just the mother of Sanjay," said one laborer here. "It is wrong for her to help him get ahead of more experienced men."

As the appointed leader of the youth wing of the Congress Party, the younger Gandhi drafted a now-famous five-point proposal for social reform: promote tree planting, family planning, literacy, abolition of dowries, and the end of bonded labor. These aims are widely applauded, but the opposition charges that measures to achieve some of them have been excessively vigorous.

The problem seems most acute in the northern provinces closest to New Delhi. It is there that observers expect the biggest backlash. They say the opposition may have gained strength in rural areas once thought to be solidly pro-Congress.



By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

New Delhi: slum buildings come down, resentment builds up

The energy crisis reaches China

By Ross H. Munro
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor
©1977 Toronto Globe and Mail

The official news media have acknowledged that China has an energy crisis on its hands.

"Put every ounce of coal, every watt of electricity, and every drop of oil into the place where revolution and production need them most," the People's Daily exhorted its readers.

The energy crunch fits into a broader picture that is emerging of the economic difficulties China currently faces. In recent weeks the news media have pointed to "certain difficulties" in agriculture, serious problems in the iron and steel industry, and a railway system still disrupted from politically inspired labor unrest last year.

The People's Daily on March 10 told the story of how a carpet factory in the city of Tientsin coped with "the temporarily insufficient supply of coal," which is Chinese for energy crisis.

Since the growth rate in oil production has also slowed somewhat during the past year, some factories are scrambling for sufficient energy supplies to keep operating. Even locomotive crews are being praised for "counting every spadeful of coal."

Citizens of Peking say that their residences, poorly heated at the best of times, have been colder than ever this winter because of the energy shortage. The most graphic evidence is visible outside of the city, however, where many more people than usual can be seen along the railway tracks and country roadsides scavenging for bits of coal that have fallen from steam locomotives and coal carts.

The only group in China that appears to be unaffected is the diplomatic community here in Peking. Foreigners can keep their apartments as warm as they want and buy all the gasoline they think they need without even a cautionary word from the Chinese

holiday accommodations

TREVOSE HALL, NORTH CORNWALL. European 6-bed caravan on lovely site alongside beautiful, sandy beach and farm. Golf, sailing adjacent. April - Sept. £25 - £38 w/kly. Apply 17 High St., Padstow. Tel: Padstow 204.

LONGBOAT KEY, FLA. (Gulfcoast) on Gulf. Apt. \$175/wk., deluxe 2 bd. \$240/wk. May-Labor Day \$245/wk. \$215/wk. June - Sept. \$265/wk. White sand beach. Tel: 800-245-1800. 200 single rooms, £25 per week part board.

SPAIN: near Cadiz, quiet, villa to rent, sleeps 4/5, 5 mins. to sandy beach. 18, Harrington Drive, Cheltenham, Glos., England. Tel.: 0242-23745.

CORNWALL THE COTTAGE, PORTMELLO, Mevagissey. Dinner, bed, breakfast, sandy beach. Tel: 01-824-2247.

CRACKINGTON HAVEN, CORNWALL. Guests welcome in comfortable "honey for bed, breakfast" (evening meal optional). One mile from Bude. Bed and breakfast, Peacock, Excalibur, cooking, Mrs. H. H. H. Woods, Crackington Haven, North Cornwall. Tel: 01-860-8613.

insurance

L. S. POWELL & CO., 80 Hoe St., Walthamstow, London E. 17. Tel: 01-520-3386. All types of insurance effected. Agents for Avisar, Church Insurance specialists.

organist wanted

NOW AVAILABLE: Small country farm site of some eight acres, comprising thoroughly modernized terraced house (whether either as one or two wholly self-contained residential units) with appropriate large outbuildings, stable block, etc. the whole located in legend celebrated hamlet of Southmoor, Dartmoor, Devon. Tel: 01-759-7747.

houses for sale

20 PLATINUM BLADES 6dp or pence. £5.00 dollar equivalent. Bladefan, 8 Abbot's Grove, Edgeley, Stockport, Cheshire, England.

dressmaking

BOSS FUSSET. High-class dressmaking, alterations, tailoring. Afternoon tea. Tailored 23, Lower Road, West Ealing, London W13 9JL. Tel: 01-579-1668.

employment agencies

ST. MUNIB'S MANAGEMENT Services and Employment Agency, 43 High Street, Addlestone, Surrey. Tel: 01-654-5200. Cover a great deal of staff throughout the U.K.

holiday accommodations

PORT ISAAC, CORNWALL. Well informed, pretty holiday house to let. Tel: 01-654-5200. Quaint fishing village. Near Padstow. Tel: 01-654-5200. Tel: 01-654-5200. Tel: 01-654-5200.

houses for sale

CHOBHAM, CONVENIENT for Farnham. Detached house, 1st floor, 3 beds, bathrm. & 2nd W.C., boxrm., lot fitted as photographic darkrm. Grnd. floor 2 reception rmns., kitchen, utility rm., 4th bedrm. or study. Gas C.H. Garden. Tandem garage. Tel: 020-840242.

houses furnished

BRYANTON, NEAR (JOHANNESBURG) Fully furnished house - 3 bed. (1 en suite). Staff available, lovely garden, with pool. From 1 May 1977 for min. 6 months. Particulars from OWNER - BRYANTON - 2000 Rand. Tel: 011-7083582.

printing

BROCHURES, booklets, pro-

grammes, with or without advertising. Litho printing. Guiness & Rawson Ltd., 17 Ridley Place, Newgate Upon Tyne. Tel: 23366.

instruction

WRITE & SELL Children's stories,

Mal course (Air Mail) with sales assistance. Free booklet. Children's Features (CSM), 67 Bridge St., Manchester M3 3BG. Tel: 01-222-2021. S. Africa (Tel: 011-7083582).

small hotels & pensions

HOTEL FOR LADIES, 200 single rooms, partial board. £25 per week. All amenities. Apply 172 New Kent Road, London S.E. 1, England. Tel: 01-703-4175.

wanted

LAKE DISTRICT, WINDERMERE

RAYMOND GUEST HOUSE, Holly Rd, Tel: 2219 B & B; H & C and shew-ing points all rooms. Tariff on receipt.

W.H. PITTS. & SONS

in all languages

VICARAGE TERRACE

KIRKSTALL LANE

LEEDS LS1 3JZ

for

EDMEDS

17-19 High Street

Weybridge

57 Queens Road

Weybridge

27 High Street

Ascot

Seek

Out

Monitor Advertisers

REAL ESTATE DIRECTORY
new england

RESIDENTIAL REAL ESTATE
S. J. McDONALD INC.
REALTORS

MONITOR
advertisers appreciate you

post wanted

SALESMAN/MANAGER with artistic flair wishes to meet interior designer with view to start or expand creative business. CSM Rk. 4 Grovernor Place, London SW1X 7JH.

EXPERIENCED MANAGER with good organizational skills, able to communicate, devise training programmes, consult with clients; seeks post where innovation is valued. Capital available. CSM Rk. 4 Grovernor Place, London SW1X 7JH.

to let

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA. For 34 weeks from about April 77 while owners abroad. Modern 4-bdrm. house, extensive lawns. Lower Blue Mtns. 60 miles West of Sydney. Good commuter train. Executive family 4/5. Large living room & sun deck. Reasonable rent. To apply with application & will for fine furniture, utensils, etc. Private car rental negotiable. Apply with 3-bdrm. rateable area. Tel: 02-9398-2000. Details to Christian Science Monitor Representative, P.O. Box 6700, Sydney, N.S.W. 2021 or phone 02-9398-2000.

printing

BROCHURES, booklets, pro-

grammes, with or without advertising. Litho printing. Guiness & Rawson Ltd., 17 Ridley Place, Newgate Upon Tyne. Tel: 23366.

instruction

WRITE & SELL Children's stories,

Mal course (Air Mail) with sales assistance. Free booklet. Children's Features (CSM), 67 Bridge St., Manchester M3 3BG. Tel: 01-222-2021. S. Africa (Tel: 011-7083582).

small hotels & pensions

HOTEL FOR LADIES, 200 single rooms, partial board. £25 per week. All amenities. Apply 172 New Kent Road, London S.E. 1, England. Tel: 01-703-4175.

wanted

LAKE DISTRICT, WINDERMERE

RAYMOND GUEST HOUSE, Holly Rd, Tel: 2219 B & B; H & C and shew-ing points all rooms. Tariff on receipt.

W.H. PITTS. & SONS

in all languages

VICARAGE TERRACE

KIRKSTALL LANE

LEEDS LS1 3JZ

for

EDMEDS

17-19 High Street

Weybridge

57 Queens Road

Weybridge

27 High Street

Ascot

Seek

Out

Monitor Advertisers

CITY SHOPPING GUIDE

AFRICA

Republic of
South Africa
Cape Province
CAPE TOWN

C.N.A.
for the
largest selection of
STATIONERY
BOOKS • TOYS
GIFTS • RECORDS
MAGAZINES

Branches throughout the
Republic of South Africa

Transvaal
GERMISTON

STAR
SHOE
REPAIRS
81 Langerman Drive
Kensington

TEL. 616-4815
HEELS DONE
WHILE YOU WAIT

STOCKPORT

BRITISH ISLES
England
BEXHILL ON SEA

SHAW'S
THE HOUSE
OF FINE
FURNITURE
LONGLEY
AND CO.
(FURNISHERS) LTD.

"GLORIA"
Florist
Member Interflora
African Sterling Area
TELEPHONES:
51.3023 and 51.2486
Cables & Telegrams
"BLOSSOM"

5b Pylon House
Human St., Germiston

GERMISTON

TERRORISM:



As terrorist violence and sky-jackings have reached out around the globe over the past decade, there have been increasing signs of cooperation among terrorist groups from different countries.

Today, in the first of two articles researched in Europe and the United States, a Monitor correspondent unravels this sinister network.

By David Anable
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Dec. 20, 1973. In the chilly predawn, agents of the DST, France's security service, burst into a villa in a suburb of Paris and arrest 10 members of the Turkish Peoples Liberation Army (TPLA). Among weapons found: American M-26 grenades.

Sept. 14, 1974. Three Japanese terrorists storm into the French Embassy in The Hague, seize 11 hostages, and demand that France release a Japanese Red Army (JRA) courier arrested at Paris's Orly Airport two months earlier. Four tense days later all four JRA members are flown to Damascus, Syria. They leave behind: M-26 grenades.

Sept. 15, 1974. An explosion tears through a crowd in "Le Drugstore," a Jewish-owned complex of shops on the Left Bank in Paris. Two people are killed, more than 30 injured. The weapon: an M-26 grenade.

June 17, 1975. Three DST officers with a Lebanese informant enter a Paris apartment on the Rue Touiller to arrest Venezuelan-born Ilchi Ramírez Sánchez, better known today by his pseudonym, Carlos Martínez. But Carlos shoots his way out, killing the informant, two DST agents, and gravely wounding the third. Left behind by Carlos in Paris and London: M-26 grenades.

A masked, armed member of the Irish Republican Army photographed in London
AP photo

The trail of the M-26 grenades is only one indicator of a growing international web of terrorism. Western intelligence experts see it not as an all-embracing conspiracy with a single master nation lurking at its center. Rather, they view a web of interconnecting supply lines of funds, and weapons that feed a great variety of "revolution" causes. Perhaps most significant is an able trend toward joint operations.

Such linkages provide an infusion of new boost for terrorist morale, and a greater ability to penetrate purely national defenses. They are already spreading part of what is becoming known as "international terrorism." In the words of a recent terrorism drawn up last year by the United States Intelligence Agency (CIA):

"The trend toward greater international cooperation among terrorist groups has markedly enhanced the operational capabilities of the organizations involved seems likely to continue."

Lod Airport raid

An early example of such cooperation was struck by three members of the Japanese Red Army's Lod Airport in which 28 people were killed. These fanatics had been trained at a camp in Libya by one of the extreme groups that reject compromise with Israel — the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP). They got Czechoslovak weapons from a group of false papers in Frankfurt, West Germany, descended on Israel in a French plane in the company of Japanese tourists.

Since then, the inter-group links have been massive. And, under the guidance of Carlos's immediate boss, Waddieh Haddad, the PFLP has been skillful in forging and using these ties.

It was Carlos, for instance, who got hold of those M-26 grenades stolen by members of the Meinhof gang from a U.S. Army base in West Germany to have doled them out as occasion arose. Turkish, Palestinian, and Japanese terrorists at the same time, he was carefully assembling his own network which continues to operate long after violent escape from the Rue Touiller.

It was this Carlos-Haddad network that kidnapped 10 Americans from a U.S. Embassy in Vienna meeting of OPEC (Organization of Exporting Countries) in December, 1975. The same group carried out the hijack of the Air France jet to Entebbe, Uganda, last year. Then, last August, for the Israeli rescue of the Entebbe hostages, the same group blew up a transit lounge in the airport, killing four people who were waiting for the plane (including an aide to Sen. Jacob Javits).

Waddieh Haddad now is thought to be based in Iraq — reportedly seeking safety from a "contra" force for his life by a more moderate guerrilla group. Together with his faithful retainer, Hans-Joachim Koenig, Haddad last fall, Carlos and a third Palestinian anarchist who was almost fatally wounded in the October 1972 Lod Airport massacre, traveled from Libya via Algeria and Belgrade to both were back "at home" in Libya by year's end.

Such travels make Western security men uneasy. They have to be constantly braced for new spectacles, and they lightly dismiss Carlos's boast that he is a seasoned professional. "Violence," Carlos has said, "is the only language the Western democracies understand."

But the PFLP is far from being the only example of terrorists' international skein. The linkages are remarkable shadowy gatherings of terrorist, left-wing, and nationalist clans to a system of terrorist "service industry."

One Europe-wide meeting in 1976, on the

First of two articles

together in Trieste a score of separatist and terrorist emissaries, a motley crew of militant Basques and Irish, Croats and Bretons, Welsh and Catalans, and many others.

On the other side of the Atlantic a gathering in Buenos Aires the same year saw four Latin-American underground groups from Chile, Bolivia, Uruguay, and Argentina set up a "junta for revolutionary coordination." A follow-up meeting in Lisbon a year later cemented the pact and brought in Paraguayans, Dominicans, Colombians, and Venezuelans.

Meanwhile, money has flowed between revolutionaries and terrorists in extraordinary volume. Argentina's groups, for instance, have collected well over \$200 million over the past three years, mainly from ransoms for kidnapped local and foreign businessmen. Some of the cash has spilled from the overflowing coffers into other revolutionary groups. More than \$2 million has been traced to Europe, spent by leftists who fled Chile after the fall of Salvador Allende.

Libya, Iraq backing

The extreme Palestinian groups, including Carlos and the PFLP, have liberal backing from Libya and Iraq.

The factions of the Irish Republican Army have different arrangements. The Marxist "official" IRA reaches out to Eastern Europe. The supernationalist "provisionals" supplement their local sources of funds (bank robberies, racketeering, and extortion) with dollar-raising in, and arms smuggling from, the U.S. And, on the other extreme, Northern Ireland's Protestant "loyalists" seek support and weaponry from Canada.

Training, too, has become international in scope. During the 1970s the Palestinians' camps in the Mideast have seen

Washington seizures: not "international terrorism"

The dramatic hostage seizures in Washington, D.C., March 9 riveted international attention on the nation's capital. And the terrorists' surrender March 11 was helped by mediation of the Pakistani, Egyptian, and Iranian ambassadors.

But the incident was not an example of the international or transnational terrorism which has caused growing anxiety among Western security forces in recent years, because the Hanafi Muslims, who allegedly took 100 persons hostage in a 38-hour siege, were not linked to any other known terrorist group.

Transnational terrorism refers to operations across national borders by terrorist groups basically independent of any government. Such terrorists may have the backing of certain states, but for logistical or propaganda reasons they are taking their cause beyond the boundaries of their own country or hoped-for homeland.

A distinction also needs to be made between terrorism and guerrilla warfare.

Webster defines terrorism as "the systematic use of terror especially as a means of coercion." It is usually associated with extreme callousness, and cruelty toward innocent victims, often using them for political blackmail. It is the staged violence of the weak designed to attract maximum attention to a cause.

Guerrilla warfare sometimes resorts to terrorism. But it is usually associated with more "legitimate" struggle against some form of repression.

— D.A.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Monday, March 21, 1977

Loose net links diverse groups; no central plot

as disparate a bunch of trainees as can be imagined. Black Panthers and Weathermen from the U.S. once struggled over the assault courses. So have West Germans, Irishmen, Latin Americans, Scandinavians, Italians, Turks, Iranians, Eritreans, and many others.

When Lebanese Christians finally smashed their way into the Palestinians' Tel Zatar camp last July, among those surrendering was member of the Japanese Red Army.

It is a moot point as to how many of these trainees have ended up as guerrilla fighters or terrorists. Certainly many have — from the three Japanese who seized the French Embassy in The Hague in 1974, to the two members of the Dutch "Red Help" group arrested last year while reconnoitering Tel Aviv and Bombay for a planned hijack of an Air France flight from Bombay to Israel to Paris.

plete the circle, it was probably Pohle who first organized the Baader-Meinhof raids on U.S. Army bases in West Germany that netted the much-spread-around consignment of M-26 grenades.

And it was the Greeks who were among the most edgy when Carlos suddenly turned up in neighboring Yugoslavia en route to Baghdad last September. They were anxious to see Carlos try to spring Pohle from his Greek cell. However, Carlos moved on; and Pohle was extradited back to jail in West Germany . . . 20 months after he and four companions had been released to South Yemen in exchange for kidnapped West Berlin politician Peter Lorenz.

Terrorism played down

Western officials tend to play down the extent of the terrorist network. "There is no central conspiracy, no central body of terrorists operating worldwide," says one American official. "Rather there is a loose-fitting collection of groups coalescing, splintering, reforming in certain areas and at certain times."

Clearly, too, the terrorists themselves are keen to emphasize their links with each other so as to add propaganda impact to their violence. Hence it is necessary to avoid any exaggeration of their capabilities. Says one leading antiterrorist expert, Hans-Joachim Horschel, chief of the Office for the Protection of the Constitution in Hamburg:

"Terrorism is overestimated in its threat to society. To democracy . . . More people are killed by dog bites in the world than by terrorism."

Such experts go on to point out that the number of terrorist incidents has declined over the past couple of years, partly partly because of the Palestinians' preoccupation with the Lebanese civil war. Also, they add, while most of these groups in the long run have little in common and frequently are split by raging internal feuds, the cooperation among Western security services has increased.

But it is equally clear that contacts, cooperation, and joint operations among terrorist groups are becoming more common, providing them with new opportunities to exploit the weaknesses of free societies. Meanwhile, say Western officials, reports are continuously coming in of new terrorist operations being planned. In the words of the CIA study:

"All told, transnational terrorism promises to pose a continuing and potentially gravely unsettling problem for the world community until such time — possibly years hence — that the international system gets into new and generally accepted contours."

Next: The countries that aid terrorists with supplies and sanctuaries.

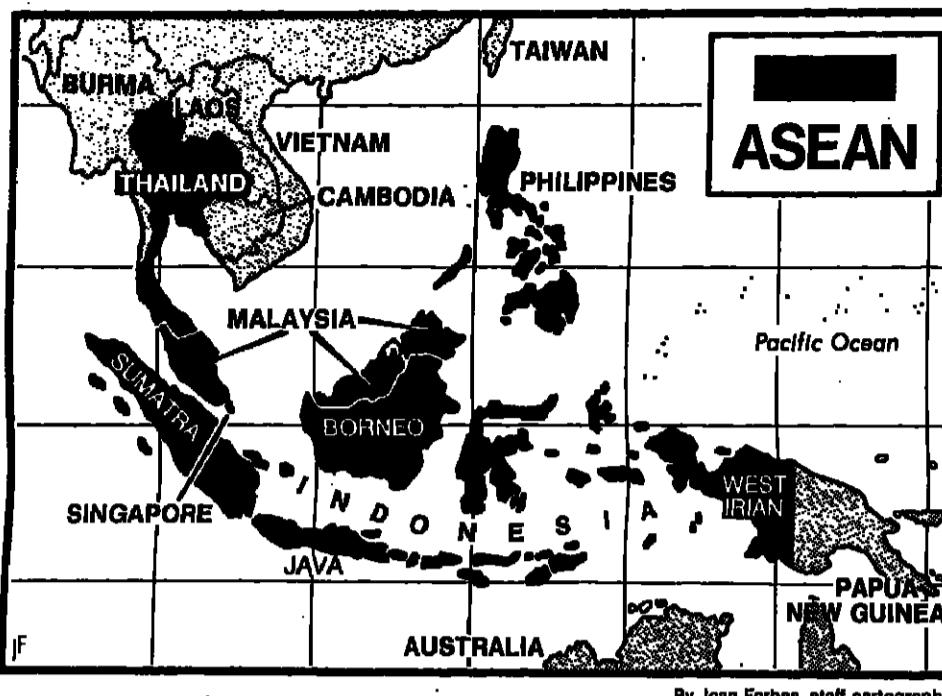
Entebbe hijack: an international affair

The June, 1976, hijacking of Air France flight 139 was carried out by Palestinians and West Germans members of a Latin American's (Carlos Martínez) network who boarded the French plane in Greece. They were reinforced by more Palestinians and an Ecuadorian on landing in Uganda. Refueling took place in Libya.

Negotiations were conducted by Waddieh Haddad, operations chief of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), based in Somalia. Demands were made for release of 63 terrorists held in five countries including: Palestinians and a Japanese (the sole surviving perpetrator of the 1972 Lod Airport massacre) and PFLP members arrested earlier in Italy for trying to use a heat-seeking Strela missile against an Israeli airliner landing at Nairobi.

Israel commanded on July 4 rescued the hostages, killing more than a score of Ugandan troops as well as several of the terrorists.

financial



Wheat imports eat into China's currency reserves

Peking gives big order to Australia

By Ross H. Munro
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor
© 1977 Toronto Globe and Mail

After three years of reducing wheat imports, China is once again dipping deeply into its foreign currency reserves to feed its population.

Australia announced March 8 that China has agreed to buy 2 million metric tons of wheat during an eight-month period ending next January. The Australians refused to reveal the exact price but it is approximately (U.S.) \$220 million.

China thus has agreed to buy more than 5 million metric tons of wheat for delivery this year. A smaller order was placed with Australia last November, plus 2.25 million tons from Canada and 300,000 metric tons from Argentina.

The total is already the highest since 1974, and the cost to China is estimated to be approximately \$550 million. This means there is that much less to spend on importing foreign technology.

The increased purchases of grain buttress recent impressions that the supply of food in China this winter is much tighter than usual. Markets seem to have less - and poorer quality - food, and there have been unconfirmed reports of cutbacks in rice rations in some areas of southern China.

China has appeared to be on the brink of self-sufficiency in grain production a number of times - only to return to world markets for substantial purchases.

Foreign analysts here suspect, particularly after the latest announcement, that China's harvest of rice and wheat last year was only marginally better, perhaps by a percentage point or two, than the 1975 harvest. This would barely keep up with population increases. Some analysts suspect China was forced to dip into its emergency grain supplies last year to feed the population and that the new purchases will be used partly to replenish those stocks.

Another factor forcing the increase in wheat

imports is undoubtedly the deterioration of China's railroad system during the past years. The current leaders blame the poor labor unrest fomented by the radical 'four of four.'

Whatever the case, China's railroad is an economic bottleneck that is the result is that there are fewer boats available to move grain from where it is to where it is eaten.

The need to spend more than \$5 billion in wheat imports comes at a particularly time. China already is spending a lot of money for increased imports of steel made necessary by labor unrest and the continuing coal strike. In conversations with foreigners, Chinese officials have said that steel production is 25 percent last year. For a large country this sort of decline verges on the catastrophic.

Where in Germany can you buy the weekly international edition of

THE
CHRISTIAN
SCIENCE
MONITOR

At Christian Science Reading Rooms (Lesezimmen der Christlichen Wissenschaft), including the following in major cities throughout the Federal Republic of Germany.

BERLIN
Wilhelmsaue 112
Kantsstr. 41
Edinburgerstr. 47
Unter den Eichen 67

BONN
Sandkaule 5-7

BREMEN
Bürgermeister-Smidtstr. 44
Am Dobben 107

DÜSSELDORF
Bismarckstr. 72

FRANKFURT
Eschersheimer Landstr. 22

HAMBURG
Alexanderstr. 2

Rothenbaumchaussee 20

Max-Brauer-Allee 70

Bramfelderstr. 22
... at newstand at
airport and railway station
(Hauptbahnhof)

HANNOVER
Schiffgraben 26

HEIDELBERG
Landhausstr. 17

MANHEIM
Augartenstr. 26

MÜNICH (MÜNCHEN)
Schäfflerstr. 22
Hauptbahnhof newsstand

NUREMBERG (MÜNCHEN)
Hirzelgasse 21

STUTTGART
Tübingenstr. 15

WIEN (VIENNA)
Langgasse 30

Under the heading of finding happiness by leaving home, another section presents over 2,000 no-worry tours and vacations. The Credit Agricole, a combined bank and loan association with 7,000 offices in France, has even produced a "Summer Book" so elaborate that it must be sold at \$2 a copy.

Quite new in this year's fair is a section for amateur scientists, especially the young ones. Astronomy, aviation, radio, laser beams, molecular, mushrooms, cybernetics and other subjects are explained through experiments, lectures and equipment.

One perennial feature of the fair will again be offered: a presentation of new inventions.

Foreign exchange cross-rates

By reading across this table of yesterday's mid-day interbank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of each of the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges. (c) = commercial rate.

U.S. Dollar	British Pound	West German Mark	French Franc	Dutch Guilder	Belgian Franc	Swiss Franc
New York	1.7152	4.177	2,005	4.003	.027200	2.910
London	5.816	—	2.00	4.118	—	2.210
Frankfurt	2.294	4.1616	—	2.228	.021820	2.274
Paris	4.8580	5.7000	2,0023	4.882	.065120	3.931
Amsterdam	2.4881	1.2500	1.0474	—	.035900	1.9452
Brussels	30.764	61.2005	19.356	7.716	—	9.768
Zurich	2.8526	1.391	1.0683	5.190	14.7238	14.750

The following are U.S. dollar values: Argentine peso: .0021; Australian dollar: 1.0000; Danish krone: 1.075; Italian lira: .00127; Japanese yen: .003352; New Zealand dollar: .8575; South African rand: 1.0103.

Sources: First National Bank of Boston, Boston

What's good in the land may be bad in the air

science/environment

Scientists shed new light on the sun

By Robert C. Cowen
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Denver
Astronomers may have to face the fact that the sun they thought they understood is turning out to be more complicated than they imagined.

Solar physicist Henry A. Hill says this is the main conclusion of a study of "sunquakes," or solar oscillations, which Dr. Hill and his University of Arizona colleague, R. T. Stebbins, discovered a few years ago.

Taken together with other recent evidence, the sunquakes have made solar physicists wonder if their supposedly well-founded theory of how the nuclear process of hydrogen fusion powers the sun is really so well understood after all.

As Dr. Hill and other experts explained during the recent annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, there is no reason yet to scrap the standard theory of how stars operate. But there are enough puzzles to undermine any complacency with current solar theory.

The first sign of trouble came from attempts to capture an elusive bit of "nothing" called the neutrino. It's a particle that has no mass - and is so penetrating that most of the time it can zip through Earth as though it weren't there. But it should carry off energy from the fusion process assumed to power the sun.

Raymond J. Davis of Brookhaven National Laboratory has been trying to capture neutrinos in 100,000 gallons of cleaning fluid in the Homestake gold mine in South Dakota. Chlorine in the fluid is one of the elements best suited to capture a neutrino. Putting the fluid underground shields the detector from cosmic rays that would mask solar neutrinos.

For several years, Dr. Davis found so few neutrinos that experts began to doubt their solar theories. John N. Bahcall of the Institute for Advanced Study (Princeton, N.J.), who works with Dr. Davis, has observed that this led to "a crisis in the theory of stellar evolution." Physicists, he has said, began to think "astronomers never really understood astronomical systems. . . . Many astronomers believe, on the other hand, that the present conflict between theory and observation . . . must be due to an error in the basic physics."

They come in many modes, some of which have been as puzzling as the missing neutrinos. One puzzling variety has a period of 2 hours and 40 minutes. Found by A. B. Severyn, V. A. Kotov, and T. T. Tsap of the Crimea Astrophysical Observatory and by J. R. Brooks, G. R. Isaak, and H. van der Raay of Birmingham University, it has been as hard to reconcile with the standard theory of how the sun is put together as the

missed neutrinos.

tions deep inside. Since Drs. Hill and Stebbins first discovered the oscillations, research teams in Britain and the Soviet Union have also found them.

Dr. Hill, himself, believes sunquakes are basically compatible with standard theory. But he told the AAS meeting that they are revealing a complexity of activity that no theory has yet taken into account.

Unlike sunlight, neutrinos and sound waves give astronomers a look at what's going on right now inside the sun. Dr. Hill noted that it takes light 30,000 years to work its way from the center to the surface of the sun. Neutrinos zip out immediately. Sound waves take only an hour for the journey. It's only to be expected that such a new view will reveal unsuspected complexity, Dr. Hill said.

Fertilizer: latest threat to the ozone shield

By Robert C. Cowen
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

ing to this effect that a few experts have raised in recent years. Now that warning will be proclaimed loud and clear by a study by the National Academy of Sciences.

Ozone, a thin gas which exists high up in the atmosphere - where it absorbs harmful ultraviolet rays from the sun - is as vulnerable to fertilizer residues in the air as it is to the spray can propellants that have raised so much concern.

The vaunted productivity of American farms now depends on such fertilizer. Chemical fertilizer is vital for Soviet "new" farmlands, which are marginal for agriculture in any case. But the high-yielding grains to which mankind should turn its growing use of nitrogen-rich chemical fertilizer to save the ozone - that would have serious implications for world agriculture.

Against this dependence on nitrogen fertilizer, the academy study now juxtaposes the

strong presumption that nitrogen oxide, given off by fertilized fields, may be a more serious long-term threat than the chlorofluorocarbons in spray propellants and refrigerants.

The study draws heavily on the research of two atmospheric scientists - Michael McElroy of Harvard University and Paul Crutzen of the National Center for Atmospheric Research. This is the only research, to Dr. McElroy's knowledge, that has looked specifically at the fertilizer problem.

Using what Dr. McElroy calls a "conservative scenario," both he and Dr. Crutzen find a strong implication that expectable fertilizer use could cause as much ozone damage in the short run as the present use of spray cans. In the long run, fertilizer damage could be even

more severe - 10 to 20 percent destruction of the ozone layer by the year 2100.

The "conservative scenario" envisions continued growth in world fertilizer use for the next 30 years or so. Then both fertilizer use and population growth would level off. Yet, even without assuming exponential growth in fertilizer use, Dr. McElroy points out, these preliminary studies suggest there is a threat to the ozone layer.

In the judgment of Drs. McElroy and Crutzen, this leads to two conclusions.

First, there is an urgent need for thorough research to define this threat and show whether or not it is as severe as now seems.

Dr. Crutzen explains: "It is more of an agriculture problem than one of atmospheric science. The release of nitrogen depends on whether soil is wet or dry, on temperature, and on how farms are managed. The presumption now is that the more fertilizer is added, the more nitrogen oxide there is released. If this relationship holds true, I am prepared to say there is a threat to ozone. But we may be surprised, and may find this assumption is wrong. What we urgently need is the knowledge to decide such questions."

The second conclusion to be drawn, Dr. McElroy says, is that it is time to look at the whole range of human impact on the atmosphere. "We look at supersonic transports, then at spray cans, then at fertilizer," he explains. "Actually there are a variety of such impacts that act together. Sometimes one can cancel out another. Sometimes one amplifies the effect of another. The important thing is to look at all effects."

Also, Dr. McElroy says, he wants to emphasize that "we are not in a crisis situation with fertilizer. We have time to study the problem and when it is needed," he says.



Footprints of young explorers

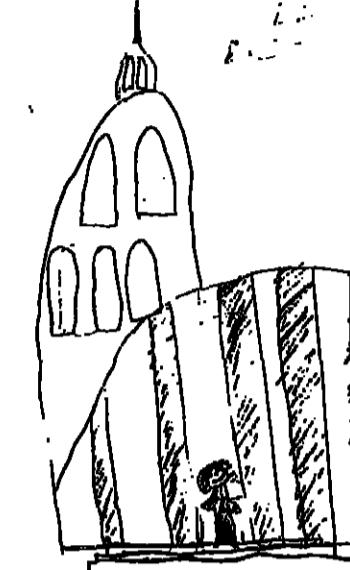


The snow

White, crunchy, sometimes solid,
Cold so cold yet bright to look at,
Outside everything bright silvery,
Falling silent, twirling about,
Fast, slow, changing always then stop

Snow the sign of Winter,
Its enemy the sun.

Elizabeth Farrington, 12
Mitcheldean, England



Farm life in Shropshire

The hens are pecking
And the goats are running about
And the geese are being naughty.

Katherine Henderson, 5
Shropshire, England

Corinne Poncet, 8
Geneva, Switzerland

The giraffe

Silhouetted tower against the brilliant
African sky,
The giraffe paused listening to a distant
hyena,
With neck, arched in a delicate curve,
Yet firm as a massive tree.
Slender structure draped in a silken cob-
web.
Wondering eyes scan the dusty plain
Slowly he lopes toward protection of the
herd.

June Huber, 12
Wanamassa, New Jersey

The Ick Magoo

Once in a far-off land called Gee,
There lived a shoemaker named McKey.
He made all kinds of boots and shoes,
Especially for the Ick Magoo.

The Ick Magoo lived in a glen
On the other side of the River of Men.
Then all at once trouble arose,
McKey the shoemaker, almost froze.

McKey the shoemaker, almost froze.

The Ick Magoo,
Stopped wearing shoes!

So Mr. McKey took a snooze.
David Walters, 10
St. Louis, Missouri

Chalk

I am a piece of chalk
I'm like a stalk
I live in a town
that's always lying down
I seem to get shorter every day,
at each end in many a different way.

Georgina Bliss
Kennette Square, Pennsylvania

My sand castle

I make my sand castle by the side of the sea:
While noisy seagulls fly over me.
My friend comes down by the side of the sea,
Watching my sand castle and watching me.
The waves wash the pebbles into the deep dark
sea;
I wonder if it will happen to my sand castle
and me.

The waves are coming close, so close to me,
That they wash my sand castle into the sea.
I look at my friend;
She looks at me.

Jennifer St. John, 12
Indianapolis, Indiana



A name

Everybody has a name!
But sometimes when you get
the blame

You wish you didn't have a name!
Robin Baunach, 8
Sacramento, California

My shadow

My shadow,
My silent double,
My everlasting friend,
My slave forever,
But still just an
Unlit spot.

Heather Stone, 12
Rancho Santa Fe, California

Winter wind

Trees blow,
While the snow
Falls softly to the ground
The soft sound of it blows
Tingles in my ears.

Lance Neelesto, 9
Hutchinson, Kansas

I look at life

I look through life, and
Life looks in me in a special way
and not in a dream.
I like life and life likes me,
so I like life even though it's not
like playing a small game.
But I can drum it out and strum it out.
That's how I like life.

Christiane Raustein, 8
Cologne, West Germany

Mrs. Cottontail

Hollo, are you Mrs. Cottontail?
You are very pretty.
You have the cutest little eyes and nose.
But it's your fluffy, cute tail
That's why your name is
Mrs. Cottontail.

Tammy Tandy, 8
Iowa City, Iowa

Christianite

Christiane Raustein, 8
Cologne, West Germany

Gail Buller, 11
Whitesboro, New York

Pre-teens around the world are
invited to send in their explorations
on any subjects they choose. They
can be poems, very short stories,
drawings, or favorite hobbies.
Those items we don't have room
for will be returned if you include
a stamped, self-addressed envelope.
Send to Children's Page, Box 112,
Astor Station, Boston, MA 02112
U.S.A.

Pearl, 11
Whitesboro, New York



Oliver Hancock, 8
Pulborough, W. Sussex, England

Winter

people

Tom Wolfe turns critic's eye on American values

Onetime 'new journalist' probes culture, fashion

By Jo Ann Levine
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York
The lid of Tom Wolfe's garbage can is quite comfortable. I sat on it, next to the front door of his East Side brownstone, for 45 chilly minutes while warmly clad passersby looked at me only with their peripheral vision. Their noses never swerved.

"Is it possible someone sits here every day?" I began to wonder when Mr. Wolfe puffed into view.

His explanation was understandable (held up at the dentist's) and his apologies so profuse, they seemed to indicate that seeing a shivering figure outside his door was not a usual occurrence.

Upstairs in his plaid-carpeted living room filled with leather furniture, paintings of himself, and an indoor tree that he thinks is a Dracena Marginata, the sophisticated writer's attempts to make amends fell apart - just like the efforts of a classy-Mr. Peepers.

"I need to build a fire for you - but the fireplace doesn't work," he said. ". . . I'm sorry, it's tap water - it will turn clear in a moment."

Book about astronauts

The gentleman from Yale with the soft Virginia accent, who dresses as though he lives in Bloomingdale's country (he does), is currently working on a long book about the astronauts - the human side of the astronauts. Meanwhile, his publishers have put together another volume of his short pieces including some fiction, called "Mauve Gloves and Madmen, Clutter and Vine" (Farrar, Straus and Giroux, \$8.95). The title is from the book's first entry, a story about a West Side dweller who is tallying up his life expenses on a little calculator. Two of the items are bills from the caterer ("Mauve Gloves and Madmen") and the florist ("Clutter and Vine").

The book reveals the development of Tom Wolfe. It reveals that he has indeed veered from his original fast-paced, offbeat descriptions. (In the 1960s, as a reporter for the New York Herald Tribune, he led the ranks of "New Journalism.") From a describer with no apparent values, Mr. Wolfe has turned into a critic who describes. And his overriding criticism is of the mindlessness with which intellectual people who consider themselves cultured adopt their values.

"It is a criticism, not of the position of the intellectual," he said. "I don't even care about that one way or another . . . I do care about the way people get their ideas."

For example, he criticizes the conformity of those who snigger at Rockwell Center matrons for buying Barcelona chairs - and who are, in fact, the same kind of people who, 40 years ago, would have sniggered at them for not buying the chairs. "As soon as the public catches up, the art world wants to be out somewhere removed from that place," he said.

Tracking a changing culture

Because of his suspicion of traditional sources of culture, Mr. Wolfe has called - not the shots - but the marks of a changing culture.

He wrote about the drug culture in 1968 ("The Electric Kool-aid Acid Test"); about the liberal attraction to throwing parties for groups like the Black Panthers ("Radical Chic and Mau-Mauing the Flak Catchers") in 1970; and, in "The Painted Word," he dug into the art world.

Now he has coined a new phrase for the 1970s. He calls it

"The Me Decade" and labels it "the Third Great Awakening in American history."

Mr. Wolfe writes that the "First Great Awakening" was led by preachers such as Jonathan Edwards, Gilbert Tennet, and George Whitefield and helped pave the way for the American Revolution.

The Second Great Awakening took place from 1825 to 1850 and included "camp-meeting revivalism."

The best: Me . . . Me . . . Me . . .

He writes: "Where the Third Great Awakening will lead, who can presume to say? One only knows that the great religious waves have a momentum all their own. Neither arguments nor policies nor acts of the Legislature have been any match for them in the past. And this one has the mightiest, holiest roll of all, the beat that goes . . . Me . . . Me . . . Me . . . Me . . ."

Mr. Wolfe says that intellectuals have called the movement a form of "people withdrawing into themselves because they can't stand what they see."

"I think the very opposite is true," said Mr. Wolfe. "People don't start doing this until they are really pretty well off; things are pretty well set; they are beginning to feel they have a free ticket and can start making a little diagram of the world to come. This is a luxury, that in the past only very wealthy people have had . . ."

"And now, all sorts of people can do this. But when all sorts of people are doing it, literary folk look down upon them as people always look down upon the middle class when they start adopting the habits of the aristocracy. They don't look down on the aristocracy, however, you notice. The real upper classes, in terms of income, in this country really have a very easy time of it in terms of public attacks: all during the era of the New Left, I don't remember a Rockefeller ever being attacked by the New Left."

Watergate scene recalled

"One of the reasons people do not spot movements is that they expect to see their information in usual forms," he continued, "just as they expect to see legal language in legal briefs, and hear gobbledegook language in government."

Mr. Wolfe recalled the Watergate hearings when E. Howard Hunt was asked by Samuel Dash if a man had done something of his own volitional action."

"Well, Hunt didn't know what he meant," Tom Wolfe said. "If you've had a while to think about it, he meant, 'Did he want to do it?' or 'Did somebody tell him to do it?'

"Hunt turns to his lawyer. The lawyer looks at his brief. And rather than saying to Dash, 'I don't know what you mean,' he gave the answer which is marvelous if you have to answer 'yes' or 'no' to a question you don't understand. He said, 'Up to a point. I always remember that, and now I say it a lot. You can't go wrong with that answer.'

"The older politicians in the Watergate hearings hadn't been brought up that way, so that's why they were the stars - because they didn't talk gibberish."

"Pass-the-biscuits-Pappy-O'Daniel" wouldn't get to first base these days."

Fashion always implicit

When reminded that it has, Mr. Wolfe said, "You are talking about Jimmy Carter? No, He gives you a little 'former nuclear scientist' while he is at it. He never was much 'just folks' - not much leg slapping, cackling - but more 'I'm close to the people' - and then, 'I went to college.' And, of course, his de-



By Mark A. Hartman
Wolfe with his Dracena Massangiana, actor

sim outfit he wore on television during the campaign is little too chic for words - getting a little too close to people wear on country weekends in Middlebury."

Mr. Wolfe thinks that fashion is important. In writing, if the subject has nothing to do with fashion.

"All that fashion is," he said, "is the way that people boldly reveal things they won't talk about - it is a service. I was very relieved to read in the biography of [John] F. Kennedy that he was reviled in his time for the attention he paid to the styles of furniture and articles of clothing."

"Almost always, fashions are an attempt by some group to separate themselves from other people, and that's why many striking styles start with marginal groups, such as the styles that came out of the psychedelic and hippie era in the 1960s."

"I would love for people to say of me: He is the fashion of our times."

What water did for Pappa Sayyad and 50,000 other Indian families

By Alf McCreary
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Poppa, India
Pappa Sayyad, an Indian peasant farmer lives in the dusty heartland of the northern Maharashtra Province. He is one of the 40 percent of India's 500m plus population who are near or below the poverty line, in a State where some 100,000 new jobs are needed every week to cater for people entering the labor market.

Poppa talked about the bad days: "I tried to live on five acres of dirt soil, but it was hopeless. We only grew enough for one month's food. A bag of sorghum does not go far with a wife and five children to feed. Most of the year I had to look for work, and it was hard to find."

"We had no clothes, little food, no money to educate the children, no books, no furniture, and no hope."

"And there was the hunger, and even worse the look on our children's faces when we had

no food for them. I don't know if people in the West really understand what hunger does to a man."

But seven years ago, Poppa's life changed. A group of missionaries and successful neighbors decided that better irrigation was needed to help small farmers. The idea was to trap rainwater, and allow it to percolate into underground tanks thus keeping earth below the surface moist for most of the year.

In turn the local farmers could sink their own wells and so irrigate their land. The first tank was successful, and the local Baranati Agricultural Trust, with the help of money from the London-based agency Christian Aid and other international organizations, has built 100 tanks, giving nearly 50,000 families a better chance of survival.

Yet it was not simply a question of giving. The Indians had to work to help themselves. Under the American Food for Work Program 300 people, one person from each family, dug and carried the rocks and soil to make each dam. In return they were given 2½ km. of

American wheat and 4 ozs of cooking oil each day - enough for each family. But the efforts of Pappa Sayyad and the others were not over.

When their dam was built, they had to borrow money to sink each well and to buy pumping equipment. Accepting American Church Funds (from the Lutheran World Relief) as collateral, the bank lent the money and Pappa paid off his loan. It took him four years, instead of the stipulated seven, partly because he was able, for the first time, to grow sugar-cane and to make some money.

The transformation in his life has been remarkable. He has enough food, can educate his children, and has married off two daughters into "good" families (he could afford the necessary dowries). He is now a respected older man on the village council.

Pappa talks like a man who has gained the world, yet by Western standards he is still desperately poor, with an income of 10 dollars (£17.70 sterling) a month. The family still live in their small hut (twelve feet by twelve). They have no toilet, and no furniture, but far more

Travesties' star John Wood

How to act when someone gives you a play

By Nora E. Taylor

His lanky frame folded into an easy chair, John Wood (star of "Travesties" now playing in Boston) resembled a fully wound hairspring waiting to be sprung.

The star, who has played Henry Carr in the Tom Stoppard masterpiece in London, New York, Washington, and now Boston, is as alert, as articulate, and as much a master of language as his playwright. He claims, however, that he does not have a romance with language - just the opposite. His romance is with wordless communication, a combination, perhaps, of mime and such grunts and other sounds as someone of different linguistic background could understand. He spoke of an English theater group which took that type of drama into the African bush. He would have liked to go along but was already committed to Broadway.

He played Guildenstern in Stoppard's "Rosencrantz and Guildenstern Are Dead," has performed with the Royal Shakespeare Company in his homeland, England, and, for contrast, has the title role of "Sherlock Holmes" in London and New York. He has won awards in both countries - for Holmes and Carr.

When "Travesties" ended in Boston this weekend, so did the present production. Mr. Wood is happy about that. He wants now to play other roles - and has had three plays in London and two in New York offered to him. He is weighing them.

None of the five is from Tom Stoppard, although the playwright, Mr. Wood says, has completed another play. Whether it will be a member of that I don't know. I don't think so."

He and Mr. Stoppard have been friends for some 15 years, ever since they first met during a TV production of a Stoppard piece in London.

"I think that he saw me in the same sense of humor that he has himself," Mr. Wood mused.

And so, about a decade later the playwright wrote "Travesties" for his friend to perform.

"What a gift, to be given a play," Mr. Wood exclaimed.

So close is the friendship that the star has felt free to telephone Stoppard in England suggesting little changes in "Travesties" - even so close to the end of its run. One change he made (approved by the author) was to change "Did he have a stutter?" to "Had a stutter, did which picked up the staccato rhythm of the preceding lines 'Da da, da da, da da, da da.'"

"If I have to play in an audience who are

uneasy or not at home in a world of mental agility, it becomes incredibly tiring to do.

Physically it's far too exhausting to play it to unresponsive people."

And then, in one of those darling digressions that might have been

written by Stoppard for Henry Carr: "The

theater is really a circle of people. We all sit in a circle around a little tiny fire. That's what theater is like. Theater is a corporate experience for all the people in that chamber. It's a totally different chemistry every time it happens."

Conversation with Mr. Wood is likely to range from "Titus Andronicus" being played in all seven London theaters at once in the 18th century when the city's population was only about 25,000 - "They must all have gone to the theater and again" - to "Gone With the Wind" and "Jaws," to John Gielgud's "Rich and Famous" (the actor would like to play in that one), to an almost metaphysical preoccupation with nonsequential and nonlinear forms of theater.

Mr. Wood graduated from the Royal Horse Artillery into Oxford University where he read law but it was there that he discovered theater. He became president of the Dramatic Society and both acted in and directed "Richard III." And he realized that a career in theater could remove him from an unwelcome one in the law courts of Britain. His parents reacted? "There was no reaction," he said. "A terrible silence." Eventually they became reconciled to it. He married a TV actress and now has four children and a home in Chipping Camden, "the loveliest town in England." They come sometimes to see their father act, and he gets home "about a dozen times a year." The Atlantic, he declares, "is only a psychological barrier," and giving his youngsters a settled home "bears out my theory that like flowers and trees children can grow in one place. Actually close continuous contact with both parents isn't as important as that."

So close is the friendship that the star has felt free to telephone Stoppard in England suggesting little changes in "Travesties" - even so close to the end of its run. One change he made (approved by the author) was to change "Did he have a stutter?" to "Had a stutter, did which picked up the staccato rhythm of the preceding lines 'Da da, da da, da da, da da.'"

"If I have to play in an audience who are

uneasy or not at home in a world of mental agility, it becomes incredibly tiring to do.

Physically it's far too exhausting to play it to unresponsive people."

And then, in one of those darling digressions that might have been

written by Stoppard for Henry Carr: "The

theater is really a circle of people. We all sit in a circle around a little tiny fire. That's what theater is like. Theater is a corporate experience for all the people in that chamber. It's a totally different chemistry every time it happens."

Conversation with Mr. Wood is likely to range from "Titus Andronicus" being played in all seven London theaters at once in the 18th century when the city's population was only about 25,000 - "They must all have gone to the theater and again" - to "Gone With the Wind" and "Jaws," to John Gielgud's "Rich and Famous" (the actor would like to play in that one), to an almost metaphysical preoccupation with nonsequential and nonlinear forms of theater.

Mr. Wood graduated from the Royal Horse Artillery into Oxford University where he read law but it was there that he discovered theater. He became president of the Dramatic Society and both acted in and directed "Richard III." And he realized that a career in theater could remove him from an unwelcome one in the law courts of Britain. His parents reacted? "There was no reaction," he said. "A terrible silence." Eventually they became reconciled to it. He married a TV actress and now has four children and a home in Chipping Camden, "the loveliest town in England." They come sometimes to see their father act, and he gets home "about a dozen times a year." The Atlantic, he declares, "is only a psychological barrier," and giving his youngsters a settled home "bears out my theory that like flowers and trees children can grow in one place. Actually close continuous contact with both parents isn't as important as that."

So close is the friendship that the star has felt free to telephone Stoppard in England suggesting little changes in "Travesties" - even so close to the end of its run. One change he made (approved by the author) was to change "Did he have a stutter?" to "Had a stutter, did which picked up the staccato rhythm of the preceding lines 'Da da, da da, da da, da da.'"

"If I have to play in an audience who are

uneasy or not at home in a world of mental agility, it becomes incredibly tiring to do.

Physically it's far too exhausting to play it to unresponsive people."

And then, in one of those darling digressions that might have been

written by Stoppard for Henry Carr: "The

theater is really a circle of people. We all sit in a circle around a little tiny fire. That's what theater is like. Theater is a corporate experience for all the people in that chamber. It's a totally different chemistry every time it happens."

Conversation with Mr. Wood is likely to range from "Titus Andronicus" being played in all seven London theaters at once in the 18th century when the city's population was only about 25,000 - "They must all have gone to the theater and again" - to "Gone With the Wind" and "Jaws," to John Gielgud's "Rich and Famous" (the actor would like to play in that one), to an almost metaphysical preoccupation with nonsequential and nonlinear forms of theater.

Mr. Wood graduated from the Royal Horse Artillery into Oxford University where he read law but it was there that he discovered theater. He became president of the Dramatic Society and both acted in and directed "Richard III." And he realized that a career in theater could remove him from an unwelcome one in the law courts of Britain. His parents reacted? "There was no reaction," he said. "A terrible silence." Eventually they became reconciled to it. He married a TV actress and now has four children and a home in Chipping Camden, "the loveliest town in England." They come sometimes to see their father act, and he gets home "about a dozen times a year." The Atlantic, he declares, "is

travel

Where to shop and what to buy in Moscow

Foreigners-only shop for furs, secondhand stores for antiques

By Jonathan Gray
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow
Buying gifts in Moscow can be fun . . . if you know where to look.

To a Westerner's eyes, this city of over 7 million people has far from an abundance of shops.

In some ways this makes shopping in Moscow easier. Since, for example, there's only one true "record store," there's no flipping through the telephone directory deciding which one to try.

On the other hand, hundreds of other people might have the same idea at the same time as you. And that explains why shopping in Moscow at times resembles riding the New York subway at rush hour.

By far the most convenient places for tourists to shop are the Berlozka shops or foreign currency stores.

Only foreigners can use them. Blinds are drawn so that Soviet passersby cannot see the bountiful (by Soviet standards) assortment of goods inside. Large signs in Russian announce that these stores are off limits to Soviet citizens.

Inside, the Soviets have gone to great lengths to create a Western-style shopping atmosphere. There are no lines. Most items are in stock most of the time. Sales clerks speak English and often take time to politely answer questions. Some even smile.

The only hitch to shopping in the Berlozka is that you must use only foreign currency. They accept anything but rubles.

Cut rate for foreigners

However, if you are willing to part with your dollars, you may choose from shelves of the best that the Soviet Union has to offer. Much of what tourists can buy here is never sold to the general Soviet public. And most of what is sold to the Russian consumer goes at cut-rate prices in the Berlozka.

Almost all large hotels for foreigners contain Berlozka shops of one sort or another. But the two largest and best stocked stores are located in the world's largest hotel, the Rossiya, off Red Square, and in a two-story building across

the street from the Novodevichy Monastery near the metro station Sportivnaya.

Here are some items the Berlozka offers which simply cannot be found anywhere else in the U.S.S.R. in such quantity or quality: art books; matryoshkas (the brightly-colored wooden dolls which contain many smaller "baby" dolls); folk statuettes from Kirov Province; beautiful hand-painted enamel boxes depicting Russian fairytale scenes; jewelry and watches; fur hats for men and women (almost all of the Soviet Union's best furs are exported or sold in the Berlozka); caviar; musical instruments including accordions, and balalaikas.

Items sold elsewhere, but which are cheaper at the Berlozka, include high-quality women's shawls, Soviet chocolate - which sells for one-fourth the price it does in Soviet candy stores - and photographic equipment, radios, and tape-recorders which go for about half price.

The Berlozka offers a few non-Soviet items, too - inexpensive Japanese umbrellas, American-made films, California-grown almonds (at three to four times the price paid back in the U.S.), and chewing gum.

Berlozka shopping is the easy way to get the best the U.S.S.R. has to offer - most of the time.

Getting into lines

But if you're looking for an adventure or one of those few items better purchased outside the Berlozka, you'll have to mix with the Soviets in their own stores, which amounts to playing a home team in its own stadium by rules you don't understand.

Here a different atmosphere awaits you. You become one of the crowd, and the crowds there tend to be more physical even while waiting in line. All communication is in Russian, of course, and you often have to go through the time-consuming process of (1) standing in a line to select an item, (2) standing in another line to pay for it, and (3) standing in a third line to pick it up.

Dom Knigi (House of Books) at 26 Prospekt Kalinina, sells much more than new and used books. It's also a fine place to pick up art prints, slides, maps, and political posters.

One of the city's many small used book-



If this Canadian decides on the fur hat he must pay in foreign currency

stores, Antiquarius, always has a fine collection of 19th-century Russian and Western engravings, many for under 10 rubles a piece. It's located just around the corner from the Hotel Metropole on Prospekt Markska.

Two stores specialize in gifts for children. Detsky Mir (Children's World) at 2 Prospekt Markska, just across the square from the world headquarters of the KGB (the Soviet secret police), carries everything from games to school supplies.

Dom Igrushki (House of Toys) at 8 Kutuzovskiy is the place to go to buy plastic assemble-yourself models, dolls, or beachballs.

Second-hand store

Although many department stores have record sections, the best selection is found at Molodiy, a record store at 40 Prospekt Kalinina.

Finely worked Russian tea-glass holders can be purchased at some Berlozkas. But if you want the common drinking glasses which fit in-

side them, you must visit Dom Farfara of China) at 8/2 Ulitsa Kirova.

A used samovar, painting, or piece of lacquer can be found at a very special second-hand store near the metro station Oktyabr. Every Thursday and Saturday night, crowd of eager art collectors (Russia, foreign diplomats) explodes through the door, sharp to grab up the store's most acquisitions. At other times the selection is less, but it's still possible to buy a shiny samovar for 50 to 75 rubles. Be sure to buy at this store of any value has a exit permit (available there upon request) to it before you leave.

Moscow's two large department stores have many departments but not necessarily everything the consumer needs. One is a modern multi-arcaded GUM on Red Square; the other is a more modern structure called at 2 Petrovka, behind the Bolshoi Theater.

A tourist will come away from a visit to one of these non-Berlozka stores with more than a purchase or two. He'll understand better what it's like to live in the today.

It calls for a commitment to the spiritual way of seeing and doing, and it makes you grow Godward.

You can choose nursing as a career at almost any point in your life and discover new dimensions of your ability to serve God and man.

The training is both prayerful and practical, and you may even be able to take some of it near home. For more information, write to either of the following:

The First Church of Christ, Scientist
Nurses Training, C13
Christian Science Center
Boston, MA, U.S.A. 02115
Department of Care
Committee for Europe
108 Palace Gardens Terrace
LONDON, ENGLAND W8 4RT

BUDGET RATES
IN NEW YORK CITY
LUXURY AREA

- CHRISTIAN SCIENCE READING ROOM NEARBY
- REDUCED RATE PARKING ADJACENT
- COMPLETELY EQUIPPED KITCHENETTES
- RCA COLOR TV IN EVERY ROOM
- 100% AIR CONDITIONED

NEW YORK MAGAZINE says, "THE GORHAM is one of a kind hotel . . . Recommended by AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION, MOBIL TRAVEL GUIDE and T.W.A.'s GUIDE TO NEW YORK."

Unusual 1977
Spring
Holiday April 28 through May 23

Yugoslavia: Dalmatian Coastline
Greece: Athens & Environs
Greek Islands Cruises
Aboard the luxurious STELLA POLARIS

All-inclusive comprehensive (Yugoslavia, Greece & Greek Islands Cruises) 16 days, April 28-May 23, 1977. Or Greece & Greek Islands Cruises, 15 days, May 1-25, 1977.

Outstanding features: • Program of gracious dining • Luxurious group size

For information & brochure

TRAVEL
AGENT
DIRECTORY

Illinois

• Thai Travel

• International Inc.

Domestic and International Travel
TOURS - CARRIERS - AIRLINES
HOTEL - CAR RENTAL - BUS - RAIL
Student Rates Available

655 North Paulina St. Tel. (312) 477-4312
Chicago, Illinois 60602
Phone: (312) 236-7107

701 North Paulina St. Tel. (312) 477-4312
Chicago, Illinois 60602
Phone: (312) 236-7107

Financial-aid information available

Reserve - Reconfirm - REDEEMABLE

French/German

Des fissures dans le parti gouvernemental de M. Smith

par Michael Holman
Ecrit spécialement pour
The Christian Science Monitor

Salisbury, Rhodésie
Le Premier ministre rhodésien, Ian Smith, se heurte à une rébellion à l'intérieur de son parti gouvernemental le Rhodesian Front (RF) [le Front rhodésien] qui pourrait saper ses tentatives visant à arriver à un accord constitutionnel avec les leaders des 6 200 000 Africains du pays.

La décision prise par 12 sur 50 membres RF du Parlement de voter contre un projet de loi qui autorise l'achat par toutes les races de terres arables réservées jusqu'à présent aux seuls blancs a abouti à une profonde scission du parti. Jusqu'à présent, le RF a présenté au monde extérieur un front homogène, remportant tous les 50 sièges blancs au cours des trois dernières élections générales.

Par suite de cette rébellion, le gouvernement a tout juste réussi à obtenir les 44 voix nécessaires dans la chambre qui compte 66 députés pour faire passer la loi le 4 mars, grâce au soutien de six députés noirs, dont trois sont des ministres substituts dans l'administration.

Beaucoup de choses étaient en jeu.

Si la majorité des deux tiers n'avait pas été obtenue cela aurait bien pu conduire à des élections générales. Si la réforme avait été rejetée — son des-

sein était de démontrer la bonne foi du gouvernement — cela aurait représenté un sérieux recul pour les efforts faits par M. Smith pour arriver à un solidaire « accord intérieur ».

(Ce serait un accord négocié par M. Smith avec des noirs domiciliés en Rhodesie qu'il aurait lui-même choisi.

Ceux-ci ne comprendraient pas des leaders nationalistes tels que Joshua Nkomo et Robert Mugabe, tous deux hors de Rhodesie, qui sont considérés comme trop radicaux par les blancs en raison de leurs attaches avec les guérilleros opérant contre le gouvernement de Smith.

Mais la majorité insignifiante aussi bien que (ainsi que les noirs la considèrent) la nature inadéquate des réformes raciales incorporées dans la loi poseront des problèmes au Premier ministre dans les semaines à venir.

S'il est sérieux en ce qui concerne sa déclaration répétée qu'il a accepté le gouvernement de la majorité, son parti devra accepter des changements bien plus fondamentaux dans la structure du gouvernement — telle qu'une large extension de la franchise qui à l'heure actuelle ne permet qu'à quelques milliers de noirs de voter. Cette extension requérira également une approbation des deux tiers de la chambre.

M. Smith peut difficilement être tranquille en sachant qu'il n'a pas de majorité parlementaire sur laquelle s'appuyer. Il se peut qu'il soit obligé

de faire face aux 12 rebelles à un moment quelconque.

Une élection générale est le seul moyen de les déloger, et il y a de bonnes raisons pour dire qu'il vaudrait mieux que ce soit plus tôt que plus tard.

Dès la lutte a commencé entre les 12 dissidents et les 38 loyalistes pour l'obtention du contrôle de l'organisation du parti, dans lequel plusieurs hauts fonctionnaires sont censés partager les points de vue des dissidents.

Plus M. Smith tarde les mesures à prendre contre eux, plus les rebelles prennent de temps pour prendre la direction du RF soit pour créer un nouveau parti dont la politique serait d'établir des assemblées territoriales blanches et noires séparées. Ces assemblées partageaient la responsabilité pour la défense, les finances et les affaires étrangères mais contrôleraient leurs propres régions.

Entre-temps, les nationalistes africains ne sont nullement impressionnés par les lois tendant à atténuer les différences raciales et ne sont pas susceptibles d'entamer des négociations avec M. Smith en dehors de la conférence ajournée de Genève.

Les réformes n'affectent pas seulement la terre arable, mais permettent aussi aux noirs d'acheter des propriétés dans les quartiers centraux des affaires, elles abrogent les limitations au sujet de l'inscription d'enfants de couleur

dans les écoles privées, elles permettent que les noirs soient soignés dans des hôpitaux privés, et améliorent les perspectives d'emploi dans les services gouvernementaux. Mais les nationalistes prétendent qu'elles sont trop hégémoniques et qu'elles arrivent trop tard.

Ils font aussi ressortir que les écoles et les hôpitaux gouvernementaux devraient être soumis à la discrimination raciale, de même que les faubourgs résidentiels.

Il est donc à la lutte entre les 12 dissidents et les 38 loyalistes pour l'obtention du contrôle de l'organisation du parti, dans lequel plusieurs hauts fonctionnaires sont censés partager les points de vue des dissidents.

Plus M. Smith tarde les mesures à prendre contre eux, plus les rebelles

prendront de temps pour prendre la direction du RF soit pour créer un nouveau parti dont la politique serait d'établir des assemblées territoriales blanches et noires séparées. Ces assemblées partageaient la responsabilité pour la défense, les finances et les affaires étrangères mais contrôleraient leurs propres régions.

Entre-temps, les nationalistes africains ne sont nullement impressionnés par les lois tendant à atténuer les différences raciales et ne sont pas susceptibles d'entamer des négociations avec M. Smith en dehors de la conférence ajournée de Genève.

Les réformes n'affectent pas seulement la terre arable, mais permettent aussi aux noirs d'acheter des propriétés dans les quartiers centraux des affaires, elles abrogent les limitations au sujet de l'inscription d'enfants de couleur

dans les écoles privées, elles permettent que les noirs soient soignés dans des hôpitaux privés, et améliorent les perspectives d'emploi dans les services gouvernementaux. Mais les nationalistes prétendent qu'elles sont trop hégémoniques et qu'elles arrivent trop tard.

Ils font aussi ressortir que les écoles et les hôpitaux gouvernementaux devraient être soumis à la discrimination raciale, de même que les faubourgs résidentiels.

Il est donc à la lutte entre les 12 dissidents et les 38 loyalistes pour l'obtention du contrôle de l'organisation du parti, dans lequel plusieurs hauts fonctionnaires sont censés partager les points de vue des dissidents.

Plus M. Smith tarde les mesures à prendre contre eux, plus les rebelles

prendront de temps pour prendre la direction du RF soit pour créer un nouveau parti dont la politique serait d'établir des assemblées territoriales blanches et noires séparées. Ces assemblées partageaient la responsabilité pour la défense, les finances et les affaires étrangères mais contrôleraient leurs propres régions.

Entre-temps, les nationalistes africains ne sont nullement impressionnés par les lois tendant à atténuer les différences raciales et ne sont pas susceptibles d'entamer des négociations avec M. Smith en dehors de la conférence ajournée de Genève.

Les réformes n'affectent pas seulement la terre arable, mais permettent aussi aux noirs d'acheter des propriétés dans les quartiers centraux des affaires, elles abrogent les limitations au sujet de l'inscription d'enfants de couleur

dans les écoles privées, elles permettent que les noirs soient soignés dans des hôpitaux privés, et améliorent les perspectives d'emploi dans les services gouvernementaux. Mais les nationalistes prétendent qu'elles sont trop hégémoniques et qu'elles arrivent trop tard.

Ils font aussi ressortir que les écoles et les hôpitaux gouvernementaux devraient être soumis à la discrimination raciale, de même que les faubourgs résidentiels.

Il est donc à la lutte entre les 12 dissidents et les 38 loyalistes pour l'obtention du contrôle de l'organisation du parti, dans lequel plusieurs hauts fonctionnaires sont censés partager les points de vue des dissidents.

Plus M. Smith tarde les mesures à prendre contre eux, plus les rebelles

Risse in Ian Smith's Regierungspartei

Von Michael Holman
Sonderbericht für den
Christian Science Monitor

Salisbury, Rhodesien
Rhodesien Ministerpräsident Ian Smith stößt auf Widerstand in seiner Regierungspartei, der Rhodesischen Front (RF), was seine Versuche vereiteln könnte, mit Führern der 6,2 Millionen Schwarzen im Lande zu einem Übereinkommen auf parlamentarischem Wege zu gelangen.

Die Tatsache, daß sich von den 50 Abgeordneten, die der RF angehören, 12 entschlossen, gegen einen Gesetzentwurf zu stimmen, die landwirtschaftlich nutzbaren Gebiete, die bisher nur für Weiße bestimmt waren, allen Rassen zugänglich zu machen, hat zu einem ernsten Bruch in der Partei geführt. Bis jetzt hat sich die RF der Außenwelt als eine vereinte Front gezeigt und bei den letzten drei allgemeinen Wahlen alle 50 weißen Sitze gewonnen.

Das Ergebnis der Auflehnung war, daß die Regierung nur knapp die erforderlichen 44 Stimmen in dem Haus mit 66 Sitzen erhielt, um am 4. März das Gesetz zu verabschieden — dank der Unterstützung von sechs schwarzen Parlamentariern, von denen drei als stellvertretende Minister der Regierung angehören.

Viel stand auf dem Spiel. Wenn die Zweidrittelmehrheit nicht erreicht worden wäre, hätte dies sehr wohl zu einer allgemeinen Wahl führen können. Eine Ablehnung der Reform, die ein Beweis der Aufrichtigkeit der Regierung sein sollte, hätte Smiths Bemühungen, zu einem sogenannten „inneren Übereinkommen“ zu gelangen, schwer geschadet.

Dies wäre ein Übereinkommen, das Smith mit von ihm selbst ausgewählten Schwarzen in Rhodesien ausarbeiten würde. Die nationalen Führer wie Joshua Nkomo und Robert Mugabe, die sich beide außerhalb Rhodesiens befinden und von den Weißen für zu radikal gehalten werden, weil sie mit den Guerillas Verbindung haben, die gegen die Regierung Smith vorgehen, würden nicht dazu zählen.

Aber die knappe Mehrheit und die in den Augen der Schwarzen unzureichenden Rassenreformen, die in das Gesetz aufgenommen sind, werden in den kommenden Wochen dem Ministerpräsidenten Schwierigkeiten bereiten.

Wenn er seine „mehrflächige“ Erklärung ernst meint, daß er die Herrschaft der Mehrheit akzeptiert habe, muß seine Partei weit fundamentalere Änderungen

[Dieser Artikel erschien in englischer Sprache in der Ausgabe vom 14. März, Seite 10.]

in der Struktur der Regierung akzeptieren, wie z.B. eine umfangreiche Ausdehnung des Wahlrechts, das gegenwärtig nur einige tausend Schwarze besitzen. Diese Ausdehnung würde ebenfalls eine Zweidrittelmehrheit im Parlament erfordern.

Smith kann kaum wohl zumute sein bei dem Gedanken, daß er keine parlamentarische Mehrheit besitzt, die ihm Spielraum gibt. Irgendwann einmal wird er sich mit den zwölf Rebellen auseinandersetzen müssen.

Nur durch eine allgemeine Wahl könnten diese ihres Amtes entthoben werden, und aus guten Gründen könnte man den Standpunkt vertreten, daß sie eher bald als später stattfinden sollte.

Die zwölf Dissidenten und die 38 treuen Anhänger haben bereits mit dem Kampf um die Herrschaft über die Partei begonnen, in der, wie allgemein bekannt ist, mehrere der langjährigen Mitglieder der Ansicht der Dissidenten teilen.

Je länger Smith zögert, etwas gegen sie zu unternehmen, desto mehr Zeit gewinnen die Rebellen, entweder die RF an sich zu reißen oder eine neue Partei zu gründen, deren Ziel darin bestünde, nach schwarzen und weißen Gebieten getrennte gesetzgebende Körperschaften einzurichten. Diese würden gemeinsam die Verantwortung für die Verteidigung, die Finanzwirtschaft und die außenpolitischen Angelegenheiten tragen, aber über ihre eigenen Gebiete bestimmen.

Inzwischen sind die afrikanischen Nationalisten weiterhin wenig beeindruckt von einer Lockerung der Rassengesetze, und sie werden wohl kaum außerhalb der vertragten Konferenz in Genf Verhandlungen mit Smith aufnehmen.

Die Reformen beziehen sich nicht nur auf die landwirtschaftlich nutzbaren Gebiete, sondern sie berechnen auch die Schwarzen dazu, in zentralen Geschäftszentren Grundbesitz zu erwerben, sie haben die Beschränkung auf, daß an Privatschulen nur Weiße zugelassen werden dürfen, gestatten die Behandlung von Schwarzen in Privatkliniken und verbessern die Arbeitsmöglichkeiten im Staatsdienst. Doch Nationalisten behaupten, daß diese Reformen nicht ausreichen und zu spät kommen.

Sie weisen auch darauf hin, daß in staatlichen Schulen und Krankenhäusern ebenso wie in weißen Wohnvierteln weiterhin Rassentrennung



La conférence arabo-africaine, l'Afrique noire a reçu un sèche d'un milliard de dollars, mais l'Arabie a donné un million de dollars.

Auf der arabisch-africaine Konferenz wurden den schwarzen Afrikanern, weiterhin Rassentrennung

nicht bereit sei, radikale Abweichungen von dem bestehenden System zu akzeptieren.

Trotz allem könnte der Erfaß des Gesetzes Smiths Versprechen in bezug auf die Herrschaft der Mehrheit glaubwürdig machen, aber nur dann, wenn sich der Hause bringt. Der Christliche Wissenschaftler enthüllt sich des Rauchens nicht einfach deshalb, weil seine Religion es verbietet, sondern weil seine Religion ihn überzeugt, daß es nützlicher und angenehmer Dinge zu tun gibt — und daß wir, wenn wir uns von irgend etwas andrem als von Gott abhängig machen, die Suggestion akzeptieren. Er sei nicht die einzige Macht, die einzige Quelle des Guten. Das Rauchen löst uns manchmal auch andere nicht von materieller Knechtschaft — von der Abhängigkeit von der Materie — frei werden.

Der Raucher ist es jedoch sich selbst und anderen, mit denen er in Berührung kommt, schuldig, ernsthaft die Vor- und Nachteile der Situation zu erwägen, um sicher zu sein, daß das, was er tut, wohlgedacht ist und nicht lediglich die Macht der Gewohnheit.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft folgt den Lehren der Bibel, daß der Mensch das

Sicherlich sind wir uns alle darin einig, daß es jedem freistehst, zu entscheiden, ob er rauchen sollte oder nicht, solange andere durch seine Entscheidung nicht Schaden leiden. Jemand generell zu verbieten, weil er raucht, ist natürlich naiv; wer so hart verurteilt, sollte sich wahrscheinlich seine eigenen, weniger sichtbaren Sünden vor Augen halten. Christus Jesus sagte: „Richtet nicht, auf daß ihr nicht gerichtet werden. Denn mit welcherlei Gericht ihr richtet, werdet ihr gerichtet.“

Der Raucher ist es jedoch sich selbst und anderen, mit denen er in Berührung kommt, schuldig, ernsthaft die Vor- und Nachteile der Situation zu erwägen, um sicher zu sein, daß das, was er tut, wohlgedacht ist und nicht lediglich die Macht der Gewohnheit.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft folgt den Lehren der Bibel, daß der Mensch das

Ebenbild Gottes ist, daß er ein geistiges Wesen ist, das die Natur Gottes widergespiegelt, wie es im ersten Kapitel des ersten Buches Musa klar dargelegt und in Jesu Leben und Heilungswerk vollhaft demonstriert worden ist.

„Wir über uns zielthaben Erbarmen sagt Jesus: „Fürchtet nicht euch, du kleine Herde! Denn es ist eures Vaters Wohlbefinden, auch das Reich zu geben.“ Und Mary Baker Eddy, die die Christliche Wissenschaft entdeckte und gründete, schreibt: „Gänzlich getrennt von diesem sterblichen Traum, dieser Täuschung und Verblendung des Sinnes, kommt die Christliche Wissenschaft, um den Menschen als Gottes Ebenbild offen zu stellen, als Sein Ideal, mit Ihm zugleich bestehend — Gott, der alles gibt, und der Mensch, der davon fragt: Warum dann nicht auch Tabak neben der Nahrung? Tabak sei nicht materieller als ein Stück Brot, könnte man sagen.“

Gott ist göttlicher Geist, und was Er uns gibt, ist ganz und gar geistig. Es ist völlig ausgeschlossen, daß Gott uns Materie in irgendeiner Form gibt. Wir bedürfen einzig und allein des geistigen Guten und der Ideen, die uns helfen, den Anforderungen unserer gegenwärtigen Erfahrung gerecht zu werden. Es verlangt uns auf dieser menschlichen Ebene nicht etwas, was dem Körper schadet, was unsere Leistungsfähigkeit herabsetzt und uns daran hindert, klar zu denken. Es besteht offensichtlich kein Bedürfnis nach Tabak. Menschlich gesehen, schließen wir uns aus dem Bereich aus, dem Gott gibt und der Mensch empfängt, wenn wir weiterhin materielle Verlangen nachgeben.

Es ist schwer, das Rauchen aufzugeben. Manchen scheint es schwerzufallen. Und doch haben in unzähligen Fällen diejenigen, die durch die Christliche Wissenschaft etwas von der wahren Natur des Menschen — von ihrer wahren Natur — als das geistige Ebenbild Gottes gelernt haben, festgestellt, daß sie einfach das Verlangen nach Tabak verloren haben. Aber auch dann, wenn der Kampf schwer ist, kann nichts lohnender sein als das konsequente und beharrliche Bemühen, eine Gewohnheit abzulegen, die nicht des „Vaters Wohlbefindens“ widerstreift und die unser Verständnis vom wirklichen, geistigen Sein, als Gottes vollkommen Ausdruck trifft.

Matthew 7: 1, 2: „Lucas 12: 31: „Die Erste Kirche Christi, Wissenschaften und Verschönerungen.““

Die Christliche Wissenschaft, das Lehrbuch der Christlichen Wissenschaft, ist eine Arbeit von Mary Baker Eddy, mit dem englischen Text auf der einen Seite und dem französischen Text auf der anderen Seite verfasst. Das Buch kann in den USA von Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, USA 02115, bestellt werden.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft ist eine Arbeit von Mary Baker Eddy, mit dem englischen Text auf der einen Seite und dem französischen Text auf der anderen Seite verfasst. Das Buch kann in den USA von Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, USA 02115, bestellt werden.



Canada gestic in a pond parade

French/German

Pourquoi fumer ?

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]
Traduction de l'article religieux paru dans l'Home Forum page
[Une traduction française est publiée chaque semaine]

Est-il difficile de s'arrêter de fumer ? Peut-être semble-t-il en être ainsi pour certains. Et pourtant dans d'innombrables cas, ceux qui ont appris, grâce à la Science Chrétienne, à connaître une mesure de la vraie nature de l'homme — leur vraie nature — en tant que ressemblance spirituelle de Dieu — se sont rendu compte qu'ils avaient tout simplement perdu le goût du tabac. Mais en tout cas, même si la lutte est ardue, il n'y a rien de plus valable qu'un effort soutenu et continu en vue de rejeter une habitude qui ne se conforme point à ce que notre Père a trouvé bon», habitude qui ne serait rien moins qu'une séparation d'avec notre sens du véritable être spirituel, qui est l'expression parfaite de Dieu.

¹ Matthieu 7: 1, 2; Luc 12: 32; ² The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 5.

The Home Forum.

Monday, March 21, 1977

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR



Courtesy of The William Benton Museum of Art, University of Connecticut, Storrs, Connecticut

'Launching the Boat': Watercolor by Thomas Hart Benton (1889-1975)

Is what we see, what we know?

If you know the work of Thomas Hart Benton, this small picture will look uncharacteristic. The idea we form of an artist's style, from whatever work we happen to see, bears on each new experience of his work. For the differences that develop from one work to the next may be somewhat analogous in their demand on our attention to the tensions and resolutions among the elements of an individual picture. To look at an artist's output with an eye to defining his style is to treat all the work you see as if it were the product of a long-sustained effort. When an artist we think we've figured out does something that looks really uncharacteristic, it is almost like a transgression, and we can appreciate the famous parallel drawn by Spinoza of style to character: The moral force of style derives from the fact that the way we form an idea of style resembles the way we form an idea of someone's character. Thus an artist's awareness of his own style can become a factor in his shaping of our responses to individual works, though not always a conscious factor.

A make-believe for March

Mauve sky, the willows rustling from the rains
Of endless February. What a state
To find a silly willow in, its chains
Of leaflessness untidy in the late
And mournful afternoon. These are the days,
Slate-colored, when the hungry spirit, lean-
With longing, sees the sudden crocus, plays
A game of April in a world of green!

Maureen Cannon

If you saw only Benton's paintings that depict small-town American realities in terms that seem larger than life, you might never infer that Benton had had European training. In fact, like most art students of his time who could manage it, Benton studied in Paris between 1908 and 1911. The ultimate effect of this study on Benton was to send him back to America in search of a style and subject more appropriate to his background than the caricatured stylistic liberties of the Parisian

Avant-Garde. Benton had already made the decisive change by the time he finished this small watercolor, "Launching the Boat." Yet what is so striking about this picture is its European look.

It seems to be done with such an evident interest in abstract composition. It looks more reminiscent of Fauvism, with its high contrasts, or even of the work of Emil Nolde or some other German Expressionist, than of what we would expect from Thomas Hart

Benton. Yet its subject matter might be seen as American, European, or even Biblical and symbolic. The image is generalized enough to represent any launching into action. The forward movement of all the figures, and especially the almost coiled tautness of the two figures at the stern, lend weight to the idea of launching. It would be an optimistic picture if the figures did not also look exhausted by their effort.

As a watercolor, Benton's picture is distinguished by its use of the white of the paper to get the effect of light falling on physical forms. In a manner quite different from oil painting, he uses color here to add to the whiteness with which most of the color has implied only adds to the energy of the image. Considered in these terms, this work is not foreign to Benton's oeuvre at all. It is foreign to Benton's devotees after all, for energy it evokes through the human form reappears in different incarnations, though out of its art.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Monday, March 21, 1977

Back to Bach

I still recall distinctly the occasion when the deputy school organist got a gumboot stuck between two pedals to the detriment of the penultimate note of "Praise My Soul the King of Heaven." But there are worse eccentricities than playing the organ in gumboots (or it might have been galoshes) and that is as far as I will go in criticizing a man to whom I came to owe a great debt. He let me, who did not even learn the piano, steal up alone into the organ loft at the end of my last term at school, and spend two or three precious hours high above the darkened chapel in a tremulous ecstasy of *schärfer* and *pausen*, *voix célestes* and *bombarde*, *plenum*, couples and balanced swell pedals.

I sat entranced by the magic of suddenly finding at my disposal that vast palette of sound, endlessly experimenting, the long chapter stretched out dimly behind me. It was a substantial and beautiful organ. I remember the cedar-scented half-lit journey up a succession of ladders around ranks of pipes of all shapes and sizes, from 2 inches to 32 feet, and squeezing between the electronic jungle behind the console on one side and the trombone department on the other, to be finally extruded into the syrinx of the organ loft. I recall also a flimsy device called a crescendo pedal that no decent organist would touch. By cranking the right knee up under the chin, and bearing down decisively, you progressively bring in every stop on the organ in an arbitrary sequence, to the accompaniment of little green lights spreading from left to right. Touches like this elevated the whole experience onto a level in my youthful mind with driving a 3½-liter Bentley.

I doubt if I actually played any music, or did other than mess around, but something bit deep into my nascent musical appreciation that has remained ever since.

Though I have never, alas, taken the opportunity for systematic self-improvement, a love of the organ as such has gradually evolved from a preoccupation with the means to a proper regard for the ends. Now that the more physical appeal has receded and the power complex is under control, I can ask myself dispassionately what the attraction of the instrument is. The limitations are obvious; it is not something to bend to one's will, being unresponsive, for instance, to the violence with which the keys are struck. Expressiveness is strictly mechanically induced, at the opposite pole from the violin or piano. This disinclination to respond to emotion puts organs in somewhat the same class as cats, and makes all the greater demands on the organist for rhythm, phrasing and taste. Particularly taste. No instrument is worse played. No other branch of the musical profession can exhibit anything to compare with the creaking organ.

No repertoire is more laced with nonstarters, from dim arrangements of "Tunes You Have Loved," to "One Hundred Original Short Voluntaries for the Village Organist."

And there are other reasons for resisting the organ; its ecclesiastical connotations, the mucky diapason tone that characterizes too many church organs built before 1950, and

the consequent lack of textural clarity and tonal bite, the tradition of orchestral imitation that has produced so many wan pseudo-flutes, clarinets and violins. The baroque splendors of German organ tone, the bright mutations and heady reeds of French, have passed us by until relatively recently. The heart of the matter is that on your average church organ you cannot adequately play Bach. The justification of the organ as a musical instrument, as opposed to a crooner of soothing sounds before services, a belter of hymns during, and a drawer (quite properly) of conversations or filler of empty spaces afterward, is the organ music of J. S. Bach, the matrix on which the limitations are transformed into towering virtues. With a few, a very few, exceptions, great organ music begins and ends there, and of Bach's own output there is no greater part. It is massive in extent, and much is far beyond the competence of any but the finest players, who invariably take it too fast. And it is all but unknown.

While technically most of this music is outside my world, it has become essential to me; the exuberance and grandeur of the toccatas and fantasias, the living, working polyphony of the fugues, the joy, reverence and piety of the chorale preludes. It embodies Bach's humble faith, at once granite and translucent, his Miltonic vision of divinity at the core of life, the ideal of religion in art without a vestige of the cloying piety and empty virtuosity that came to disfigure so much of the genre in the following century.

I have few ambitions, but one is that I may have the leisure at some time for sufficient methodical practice to be able to play adequately the Prelude and Fugue in B minor. It is about the last thing that Bach wrote, and is technically not as demanding as some. I think it moves me more deeply than any other music, and never states, the ultimate statement of order and strength and luminosity in music. It is tempting to look for symbolism in Bach, and sometimes impossible not to, and I cannot resist the image of Jacob's ladder in the last page of the fugue, where the calm, measured tread of the theme threads its way from the lowest reaches of the pedal board to soar up to visionary heights in the blaze of the final bars. Such feats of comprehension as this fugue give wings to thought and to feeling that measurably enlarge our being.

It is a mystery that passes reason that its composer lived the life of an obscure working musician, unrecognized except as a virtuous organist and the father of 20 children, regarded as hopelessly out of touch with the trends of his time, a kind of sport springing from the ancient roots of a tree that had seen its day. It has taken the 20th century to recognize the agelessness of Bach, while other composers remain firmly anchored in their period. It is apt that his creative life should have revolved around the organ, the oldest and most versatile of all contemporary Western instruments, and that Bach should have committed to it his richest and most intimate art, and the full resources of his protean genius.

Richard Robinson

Two rivers

The river is itself
another for the far-
sky watchers, muses
from the knot of hairs
this music ponderous,
contemplative, and grand.

Paul O. Williams

Why smoke?

we place ourselves outside the realm of God's giving and man's receiving when we continue to respond to material cravings.

Is it difficult to stop smoking? For some it seems to be. Yet in countless instances those who have learned through Christian Science something of man's true nature — their true nature — as the spiritual likeness of God — have found that they have simply lost the taste for tobacco. But in any case, even if the struggle is difficult, nothing could be more worthwhile than the consistent and persistent effort to reject a habit that does not reflect our "Father's good pleasure," that, if anything, separates us from our sense of real, spiritual being as God's perfect expression.

*Matthew 7:1, 2; **Luke 12:32, †The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 5.

A search that satisfies

Today perhaps more than at any time in recent history long-held concepts are being challenged. Beliefs about religion, about God, about health, about the very substance of things are changing. There is a searching and rethinking going on.

In a deeply satisfying way Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy provides a solid basis for rethinking basic assumptions. This book can help its readers understand God. It will help them look beneath the claims of material reality to the permanent truth of spiritual creation. This spiritualization of thought brings healing and a Christian purpose to living.

This book can help you too. You can have a copy of Science and Health by mailing in the coupon below.

Miss Frances C. Carlson
Publisher's Agent
45 Grosvenor Place, 8th Floor,
London SW1X 7JH

Please send me a paperback copy of Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures. (S)

Name _____

Address _____

County _____

Postal Code _____

My cheque for £1.50 enclosed as payment in full.

James Paul

OPINION AND...

Moscow's link to Irish troubles

By John Biggs-Davison

London The troubles in Northern Ireland may seem to have little relevance to the defense of Europe. Yet it should be more generally recognized that the Soviet Union is exploiting the Irish problem to undermine the northern flank of NATO.

The close links with Moscow of the Irish Republican Army and its official Sinn Fein political front are well known. The IRA Sinn Fein reaffirmed its Marxist basis in 1972. The president of official Sinn Fein, Tomas Mac Giolla, has called for a revolutionary Roman Catholic-Protestant workers' front to destroy the present social order throughout the island of Ireland. Last autumn he was received at the Houses of Parliament at Westminster by a handful of left-wing Labour MPs sympathetic to the "Troops Out Movement," whose name explains its subversive function, and to the British Peace Committee. The latter is affiliated to the World Peace Council, one of the fronts enjoying the blessing of Moscow.

The IRA "provisionals," meanwhile, who split off from the official IRA in 1970 and are more "green" than "red" nonetheless have been subjected to Trotskyist and other left penetration. Nor are they immune in their attitudes and propaganda to anti-clericalism.

Their newspaper Republican News, published in Belfast, has less nowadays to say about the "national struggle" and the "soldiers of Ireland" and more about the revolutionary conflict motivated by social, economic, and class issues.

The "officials" have convened international meetings of insurrectionaries in Dublin and Belfast. The IRA has links with Arab terrorist groups, including the Black September.

Provosts have been trained by "Palestinians."

Libya is a source of arms and money. In July, 1973, there were IRA representatives at a meeting in Tripoli, Libya, of terrorist organizations, which included the German Baader-Meinhof, the Japanese United Revolutionary Army, the Liberation Front of Iran, the Turkish People's Liberation Army, and the Uruguayan Tupamaros. It was reported that Palestinians and Irish had agreed on joint military operations on British territory against Zionist organizations.

If the revolutionaries were to be successful in Ireland, they could deny the West port access, over-flying rights and an effective early warning system.

Northern Ireland offers Britain some scope for dispersal in the event of nuclear exchange. In a war at sea lasting longer than 90 days, the airfields and harbors of Northern Ireland would be essential for the protection of North

century. The U.S. authorities have taken action against gun-runners, and ministers of the Irish Republic have done much to inform Irish-American and other "anticolonialists" in the U.S. of the modern purposes of the terrorism directed against constitutional democracy throughout Ireland by factions that fall miserably at elections whether in Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland.

The Republic and the United Kingdom face a common enemy and there is growing cooperation between the security forces, and notably the police, on the two sides of the Irish border.

The terrorists' aim of a European "Cuba" across the western approaches to Britain is repugnant to Catholic Ireland. It is a clear threat to NATO and to the European Community to which the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic both belong.

If the revolutionaries were to be successful in Ireland, they could deny the West port access, over-flying rights and an effective early warning system.

In France and Spain, the IRA has its contacts with Breton and Basque separatists and the Portuguese Left.

The Irish-American connection also, alas, persists. Irish elements in the United States have been most generous paymasters and armors to revolutionaries for more than half a

century. The Atlantic convoys.

The separation of the province from Canada would thus introduce an area of stability and danger into the defense of Western Europe and the western approaches, a situation that might become even more of a magnet for subversives of every hue. It could not be maintained from the Republic or from Great Britain. There would be a widening threat of "intensity" conflict, backed by the resources of an alien hostile power: the Soviet bloc.

The restoration of law and order in Ireland and British fidelity to the Union, which is the democratic will of the people of Northern Ireland, including many Roman Catholics, thus vital factors in NATO security.

Ulster is not Aden or Cyprus or Palestine; it is not a colonial territory; it is part of the United Kingdom. The proposition that Britain need hold no part or port in the island of Ireland would find full assent in the Soviet camp, and among the Soviet camp followers would be the thesis that Britain need hold no part of Britain!

The problem is how to select our presidential candidates. It doesn't even arise in a par-

liamentary system like Canada's. The two rival parties in Ottawa have respective leaders in Parliament and if one party loses an election the leader of the other party just becomes prime minister — as simple as that. Elections last about a month and the so-called "transition period" that Washington faces from election day in November to Jan. 20, when we really have two presidents, only lasts a day. The new prime minister just rides up and takes over.

David Broder, the able political writer of the Washington Post put the situation simply in the NBC panel on "primaries." The trouble with the system, he thought, is that it keeps politicians out of the election process more than is healthy. Politicians aren't all bad. They know the score; they know the candidates. There are now 30 primaries and they occur almost once a week for a year: the primaries decide what the party conventions do and the early primaries (New Hampshire, for example) decide what the later primaries do. In other words, when Mr. Carter carries the New Hampshire Democratic primary by a few thousand votes on Feb. 24, the gigantic media pub-

COMMENTARY

Richard L. Strout

A rather odd system

Washington

Someone from a parliamentary democracy wouldn't have understood the discussion at all. We sat on a kind of mobile three-tiered television amphitheater in a downtown hotel facing a series of two-day panel speakers. TV cameras poked their eyes at us amidst blinding studio lights. An alarming warning at our bench said, "Microphone is on at all times." The speakers were canvassing the 1976 presidential election (you know, the one that elected Jimmy Carter) and the National Broadcasting Company will give a belted-down two-hour version of it, Sunday, March 20.

The American political system is unique in the world. It is quite different from what the Founding Fathers proposed. They thought the president would be subordinate to the Legislature — whereas actually he becomes more powerful (it seems) all the time. Also we have political parties, presidential conventions, and 30 state primaries, let alone caucuses and state conventions, that the Constitution didn't anticipate.

The problem is how to select our presidential candidates. It doesn't even arise in a par-

liamentary system like Canada's. The two rival parties in Ottawa have respective leaders in Parliament and if one party loses an election the leader of the other party just becomes prime minister — as simple as that. Elections last about a month and the so-called "transition period" that Washington faces from election day in November to Jan. 20, when we really have two presidents, only lasts a day. The new prime minister just rides up and takes over.

David Broder, the able political writer of the Washington Post put the situation simply in the NBC panel on "primaries." The trouble with the system, he thought, is that it keeps politicians out of the election process more than is healthy. Politicians aren't all bad. They know the score; they know the candidates. There are now 30 primaries and they occur almost once a week for a year: the primaries decide what the party conventions do and the early primaries (New Hampshire, for example) decide what the later primaries do. In other words, when Mr. Carter carries the New Hampshire Democratic primary by a few thousand votes on Feb. 24, the gigantic media pub-

licity machine instantly promotes him to be "front runner" and it is hard to stop his momentum.

As Mr. Broder summed it up: "We have transferred the presidential selection process from one elite — the politicians — to another elite: the small group of activists who work in the primaries for causes and candidates while most of the rest of us watch."

Those weren't quite Mr. Broder's words but they summarize his views and they would make an observer from a parliamentary democracy pause and wonder. On the whole the American system has worked pretty well, even though James Bryce in 1895 did his eighth chapter of "The American Commonwealth," "Why Great Men Are Not Chosen Presidents." It does choose great men every now and then. The system is "goofy but glorious" said pundit James Reston. It is "messy," Rep. Morris K. Udall (D) of Arizona (a one-time candidate himself), told the NBC audience here last week. He wants to combine the primaries into geographical regions. Another panelist, Sen. Birch Bayh (D) of Indiana, who is making a

game fight to abolish that relic from the stagecoach era, the Electoral College, declared that the switch of 9,235 votes in Ohio and in Hawaii last November would have thrown the Carter-Ford battle into the House of Representatives.

Why should a journalist complain about the election system? It has given hundreds of political reporters livelihood! President Carter started his campaign two years before he was elected; he had time because he was ineligible to run again for the governorship of Georgia.

Just as a personal judgment, I think the American system lasts too long, costs too much, and is occasionally so boring that only 54 percent of the eligible vote. There is also a tendency to elect a newcomer who is not really familiar to the nation — a process something like opening a Cracker Jack box to find the prize at the bottom — elect him first and find out about him later.

We are finding out things about Jimmy Carter every week and, on the whole, the public seems well satisfied. Still it is a rather odd system.

Soap is a lot more than suds

Melvin Maddocks

Furthermore, the illusion lies in just those elements that go beyond its cleansing effect. Namely, scent, color, shape, milled edges, the promise of secret ingredients — even the name.

And there's no use blaming all this on Madison Avenue. As a romantic object, soap dates way back. When Pompeii was excavated, a soap factory was discovered with cakes that still preserved their perfumes.

But the Romans were imitators with soap, as they were with almost everything else. The Legions first ran across soap in the hands of the Gauls — those fathers of the fathers of romantic soap, the French. The first explicit literary reference to soap occurs in Pliny, who describes the Gauls applying soap to "give a brightness to the hair."

Perfumes were popular before soap. Babylonian history records a political rebel who was punished mercilessly by being given a bath twice a day.

To combing scent with soap — no matter what Consumer Reports says — was an act of ingenuity and imagination. By the middle of the 19th century all serious

soap-makers (and soap-users) knew what they were into: art. "The Art of Soap-Making" Alexander Watt called his classic text, which ran through four editions by 1800.

No fringe taste is too far out for Watt. He caters to the connoisseurs of vanilla soap, honey soap, mint soap, even lettuce soap.

Improvement in public health, modernization of industry, streamlining of agriculture, all will

more or less keep pace with the rate at which education spreads. A government official in Madhya Pradesh state recently remarked that it is no coincidence that the cleanest hamlets are those where primary education has taken a firm hold. He added that voluntary sterilizations are usually the highest where sufficient schools have been established.

Yet, despite all his protestations to the contrary, the average Indian politician is not dis-

turbed unduly by the slow growth of literacy. In fact, he finds a lot of advantages in mass illiteracy, especially at election time. The other day I was discussing campaign strategy with a volunteer working for the opposition Janata or People's Party.

"Why don't you devote more attention to educated voters?" I asked. "Most of them seem apathetic and may not bother to go to the polling booths." It "paid" better to concentrate on uneducated voters, he felt.

What the People's Party worker meant is that an illiterate voter is easier to convince (or fool) than an educated one. In a speech in Calcutta at the peak of the emergency Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said she did not care much whether the intelligentsia supported her actions or not. Describing intellectuals as those who sit in ivory towers, she said what mattered to her party was the support given by adyavasis (backward people). "The down-trodden and the poor are always with the Congress Party," she claimed.

At another village I saw people cheering an opposition candidate every time he made a sweeping charge against the administration. "You are at the mercy of the police," he thundered.

One important reason why politicians concentrate on rural areas is because of their assumption — still valid — that it is far easier to brainwash a peasant than a city-bred person even if the latter happens to be illiterate. A peasant is more ready to believe government statistics or opposition charges.

A village school teacher told me it would be "dangerous" to educate peasants. "Mind you," he said, "if there is stability in our rural areas it is because people are largely content with what they have. And this contentment is the result of illiteracy. The moment you put books and magazines in their hands they will make your life miserable. See the fate of our southern state of Kerala where the high rate of literacy has led to communism."

It would no doubt be a sweeping statement to say that India's politicians see a definite vested interest in the continuing high rate of illiteracy. But they do find the present position has its blessings, especially when votes have to be sought and political and administrative power maintained or won.

British Leyland: Huge is Hideous

By Francis Reney

structuring. The National Enterprise Board, now shareholder on behalf of the public, began rustling its wallet before peeling off the next wad of investment cash. Then disaster: one petty strike, then another, and finally the walkout of 3,000 toolroom men — the experts who set up the production machines and without whom breakdowns aren't mended, production lines can't move.

Their complaint was one becoming increasingly familiar among skilled and professional workers: two years of freezing and squeezing, and doing nothing about the middle and upper tax brackets, have given the unskilled leg up after leg up the ladder. A man who may have served six or more years' apprenticeship finds himself barely a couple of rungs ahead.

The toolroom men hadn't been out on strike for years. They kept writing to the company complaining about the loss of "differentials" but always got the reply that the social contract between unions and government would not allow them to resume their privileged place.

By the end of 1976, patience ran out. Prices, it seemed, could go up whenever they felt like it. Wages had to stay where they were. These men knew they had clout where it hurt.

In January this year, Leyland made 98,000 cars — the largest total in its 15 months of re-

to the AUEW — the engineers union — but were striking against its orders and in defense of the interest of fellow members in their working.

Management has been shown every less: had it consented to negotiate with the unofficial strikers, let alone grant their demands, it would have had an apathetic AUEW line.

The chances were that sooner than admit the abject failure of its efforts to keep the all-British dinosaur alive, the underlying leads to redundancy and a company is to survive.

In regard to management, there are always exceptions but if companies were permitted to run their affairs free from crippling legislation, and assuming that the small minority of shop floor and union wreckers could be brought under control, unemployment would be reduced and our economy rapidly improved.

Your correspondent's criticism of the top executives of one of the most successful companies in this country is particularly inept. The alternative to the redundancies referred to could have closed down the associated plant with the loss of many more jobs and the suggestion that the action taken was apparently

designed to "concern" as to "what happened to those got rid of" is unfair and unfounded.

We live in a competitive world and the only answer to redundancy in the foreseeable future is to go back to moderation. We must find firms where there can be no further increases in redundancy in the work.

employee to give an honest and fair day's work at a labour cost which will generate increased demand for our goods and services at home and abroad. There is no magic short cut. You cannot price yourself out of a job and hold it.

The unemployed are not necessarily lazy.

They are frequently the victims of the current general attitude toward work in many areas, especially in those activities which rely on the taxpayer to finance their losses each year, and surely Mr. Brightmore cannot have missed the massive evidence that governments cannot provide the remedy.

Overmanning is just one factor, inconsistent with a fair day's work, which essentially leads to redundancy if a company is to survive.

In regard to management, there are always exceptions but if companies were permitted to run their affairs free from crippling legislation, and assuming that the small minority of shop floor and union wreckers could be brought under control, unemployment would be reduced and our economy rapidly improved.

Your correspondent's criticism of the top executives of one of the most successful companies in this country is particularly inept. The alternative to the redundancies referred to could have closed down the associated plant with the loss of many more jobs and the suggestion that the action taken was apparently

designed to "concern" as to "what happened to those got rid of" is unfair and unfounded.

We live in a competitive world and the only answer to redundancy in the foreseeable future is to go back to moderation. We must find firms where there can be no further increases in redundancy in the work.

Ian Smith's problem

In the article by Joseph Harsch, on the front page of the January 31st edition, is an error of statement which conveys a false impression of events and attitudes. The relevant passage reads:

"Prime Minister Ian Smith of Rhodesia refused to go any further down the negotiating path which Dr. Kissinger had opened up for black majority rule in his country."

What actually happened was that Mr. Smith was not permitted to go down that path because it was closed by AOU appointed delegates to negotiations. Mr. Smith did decline in invitation to go down an alternative path which he clearly re-affirmed his continuing willingness and commitment to follow the Kissinger path.

The apparent contradiction, on page 6 of the same paper, between Michael Holman's reference to "racial conflict" and the adjacent photograph of Rhodesian security forces is also significant. The photograph shows that security forces are made up of both races. Observers in Rhodesia support the photograph as being a true statement than the letter.

We invite readers' letters for this column. Of course we cannot publish every one, and some are censored before publication, but thoughtful comments are welcome.

Letters should be addressed to: The Christian Science Monitor, International Edition, One New England Street, Boston, MA 02110. James M. Schlesinger